

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Paradise
Pierce County
Washington

HABS No. WA-220

HABS
WASH
87-PARA,
87

WRITTEN HISTORICAL & DESCRIPTIVE DATA
PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of Interior
P.O. Box 37127
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, RUSTIC FURNISHINGS

HABS NO. WA-220

Each type of rustic furniture, included in Part II, is labeled as follows:

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|---------------------------|---|
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE A | Furniture, Seat, Chair, Arm |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE B | Furniture, Seat, Chair, Side |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE C | Furniture, Seat, Chair, Arm |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE D | Furniture, Seat, Chair, Arm |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE E | Furniture, Seat, Chair, Arm |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE F | Furniture, Seat, Chair, Rocking |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE G | Furniture, Seat, Chair, Rocking |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE H | Furniture, Seat, Settee, Hickory |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE I | Furniture, Table, Hickory |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE J | Furniture, Table, Hickory |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE K | Furniture, Table, Side, Hickory |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE L | Furniture, Table, Bottom, Hickory |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE M | Time Keeping Equipment, Clock |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE N | Musical Instrument, Piano |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE O | Furniture, Seat, Piano Bench |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE P | Furniture, Table, Cedar |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE Q | Furniture, Table, Cedar |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE R | Furniture, Table, Cedar |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE S | Furniture, Table, Cedar |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE T | Furniture, Table, Cedar |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE U | Furniture, Table, Cedar |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE V | Furniture, Table, Cedar |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE W | Furniture, Seat, Chair, Throne |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE X | Furniture, Seat, Chair, Throne |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE Y | Furniture, Seat, Chair, Throne |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE Z | Furniture, Seat, Settee |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE AA | Furniture, Stump Planter |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE BB | Mail Sign |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE CC | Mail Drop |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE DD | Furniture, Table, Desk |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE EE | Art, Painting, Mural |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE FF | Lighting Device, Light Fixture |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE GG | Lighting Device, Light Fixture |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE HH | Lighting Device, Light Fixture |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE II | Furniture, Temperature Control Device, Andirons |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE JJ | Furniture, Seat, Bench, Cedar |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE KK | Furniture, Seat, Upright Bench, Cedar |
| HABS No. WA-220, PIECE LL | Furniture, Household Accessory, Wastebasket |

THE RUSTIC FURNISHINGS OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, 1916-1996

PART I: History

Introduction

Rustic Furniture at Mount Rainier National Park

PART II: Inventory Forms

PART III: Appendix and Sources

Sarah Allaback, Historic American Buildings Survey

September, 1996

PART I: HISTORY

Introduction

Rustic Furniture at Mount Rainier National Park

INTRODUCTION

Since the 1980s, the National Park Service has recognized the historical value of rustic furnishings in National Register nominations, theme studies and architectural histories.¹ This report, the first devoted entirely to rustic furniture, is a product of an increased interest in the cultural resources of Mount Rainier National Park. The inventory provides a descriptive record of park holdings and is intended as the first step towards determining methods of preserving and cataloguing the historic furniture collection. The brief historical essay that follows examines the design, construction, and continuing importance of the park's rustic furnishings.

Although American hand-crafted wood furniture dates back to the nation's beginnings, rustic furniture developed as an artistic movement during the late nineteenth century.² As a furniture style,

¹ Architectural historian Laura Soulliere Harrison included the lobby's Alaska cedar furniture in her National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination of Paradise Inn (1985), part of the National Historic Landmark Theme Study compiled in 1986. The building became an historic site in 1987. See Laura Soulliere Harrison, Architecture in the Parks: A National Historic Landmark Theme Study (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1986), 188. Harrison also wrote a concise history of rustic architecture for the introduction to a reprint of Park and Recreation Structures (1938), which expanded on Park Service work outlined in Park Structures and Facilities (1935). See Laura Soulliere Harrison, Introduction to Albert H. Good, Park and Recreation Structures, repr. 1938 (Boulder, Co.: Graybooks, 1990), iii-vi.

² As Sue Stephenson explains in her history of rustic furniture, the movement was actually a revival of European styles introduced during the Romantic movement and actively reproduced in America by 1840. Stephenson divides American rustic furniture from the Appalachians into four categories, all of which she considers "freeform" and even grotesque in their treatment of native wood. Furniture produced in the Adirondacks, sometimes called "Swiss work," was more refined and therefore contradictory in its relationship to natural materials. For a more detailed history of these design differences see Sue Stephenson, Rustic Furniture (New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1979).

"rustic" is defined by the existence of natural wood, often left with its bark covering, or wood that appears natural with the help of protective treatments. Knots, burns and other irregularities are usually incorporated into the designs.³ The interest in things rustic was, in part, a response to America's increased urbanization; the percentage of the population living in metropolitan areas rose from under twenty percent in 1860 to over forty-five percent by 1910.⁴ The growth of cities, improved education, and railroad transportation meant new opportunities for an expanding middle class. Tourist travel, previously confined to the wealthy, was suddenly within reach of ordinary working Americans, and a "back to nature" movement encouraged this new group of travelers to venture outdoors and experience the benefits of outdoor living. Essays like C. D. Warner's In the Wilderness (1878) described the pleasures of camping to a public eager to explore its country's unique landscape. By the turn of the century, dramatic adventure stories like Jack London's bestselling Call of the Wild (1901) supplemented travel-advice guidebooks.⁵ At the same time, a Colonial Revival re-introduced Americans to architectural examples of their pioneer heritage and other sentimental remembrances of a simpler past.

The romanticized camping and hunting fantasies of wilderness literature came to life in the great camps of the Adirondacks. During the late nineteenth century, wealthy industrialists established settlements of elegant summer lodges among the forests and lakes of the Adirondack Mountains in

³ For the purposes of this study, light fixtures and fireplace andirons designed in the appropriate style are also considered rustic furnishings.

⁴ Tony P. Wrenn, Introduction to Bungalows, Camps and Mountain Houses, by William Phillips Comstock and Clarence Eaton Schermerhorn, 1915, Reprint (Washington, D.C.: American Institute of Architects, 1990), xiii.

⁵ For a description of the "back to nature" movement see Anthony D. King, The Bungalow (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), 132-134.

northern New York state. Most famous for popularizing the rustic log building style was William West Durant, whose "chalet-style" Pine Knot camp on Raquette Lake had inspired a small colony of camps by 1881.⁶ Interiors featured massive boulder fireplaces, elaborate branch work balustrades and bark-covered woodwork. Furniture-making was a winter pastime for caretakers of the summer camps. It was considered proper etiquette for craftsmen to build furniture out of whatever they could find on site, preferably a sturdy piece of birch with the bark still attached. According to one historian, the Park Service buildings designed by architect Gilhert Stanley Underwood for the Grand Canyon, Bryce and Zion in the 1920s would have been perfectly comfortable in the Adirondacks.⁷

The great camps influenced the architecture of national parks, but not until developers and tourists could reach the new wilderness destinations. After the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, entrepreneurs had a powerful ally in the promotion of tourism. Not surprisingly, the first hotel developments in the national parks resulted from partnerships between private groups and the railroad. In 1903, the Northern Pacific Railroad combined resources with Yellowstone Park Association, a former subsidiary, to finance the construction of Old Faithful Inn. The seven-story hotel was organized around a central lobby, with gnarled wood balustrades, rustic candelabra hanging from log columns and a stone fireplace containing a "massive wrought iron and brass clock" custom-designed by the architect, Robert Reamer. Mission style lobby furnishings included settees, rockers, arm chairs, wing-back chairs, tables, and writing desks. The dining room currently contains chairs

⁶ Durant was carrying on the family business in railroad development. He sold Camp Pine Knot to Collis P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific Railroad. See Harrison, Introduction to Park and Recreation Structures, iv.

⁷ Harvey H. Kaiser, Great Camps of the Adirondacks (Boston: David R. Godine, 1982), 67. A summary of the book appears in Old House Journal 18 (January/February 1990): 45-48.

purchased from the Old Hickory Furniture Company of Martinsville, Indiana, in 1906.⁸ The Old Faithful Inn set a high (and very rustic) standard for succeeding park lodges and mountain resorts.⁹

As the enormous Old Faithful Inn rose among the geysers, the Fred Harvey Company was planning a hotel in Grand Canyon National Park. This prolific early concessioner of chain restaurants, hotels and giftshops followed the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad as it headed farther West, leaving "Harvey Houses" along its tracks. Fred Harvey hired a young architect, Mary Jane Coulter, to design Hopi House on the Canyon's south rim. The stone and wood structure imitated an Indian dwelling and actually housed Hopi employees. Over the next thirty-two years, Coulter designed eight more buildings in Grand Canyon National Park using a mixture of Indian, Medieval and western themes to create imaginary, but convincing, expressions of regional culture. Coulter's Hermit's Rest included tree stump porch furniture, log chairs, wrought-iron candelabra and a fireplace with a remarkable, "face-like" central stone.¹⁰ If somewhat theatrical, her work for Fred Harvey epitomized the effort to market rustic simplicity in national parks. The Park Service may have been most concerned about preserving the natural environment, but, for visitors in search of a civilized vacation, rustic park buildings and furnishings were more a part of the "back to nature" experience than nature itself.

Perhaps the most dramatic railroad-sponsored park development occurred at Glacier National

⁸ According to an Old Hickory Furniture Company, Inc., brochure, Reamer corresponded with the company, first describing the rustic character of the lodge and later praising the furniture with the statement, "I regard your chairs, etc., as the finishing touch to the Old Faithful Inn."

⁹ For a description of the Inn and other rustic park hotels see Harrison, Architecture in the Parks, 61-71.

¹⁰ Virginia L. Grattan, Mary Colter Builder Upon the Red Earth (Grand Canyon, Arizona: Grand Canyon Natural History Association, 1992), 26.

Park. Between 1910 and 1915, the Great Northern Railway Company constructed the Many Glacier Hotel, a network of chalets along the park's trail system, and Lake McDonald Lodge. Designed in the alpine or Swiss style, the buildings were promoted as rustic outposts in the "American Alps." Despite heavy timber framing, cedar columns and open lobby space, Lake McDonald Lodge exuded a refined aura with its precise exterior balconies and gingerbread "Swiss" trim. The lobby and porch contained rustic chairs and tables accompanied by Mission furniture and Navajo rugs. Hunting trophies were mounted throughout the lobby, along with chandeliers and "lanterns" with Indian motifs.¹¹

The early rustic camps and hotels were eccentric buildings, often with furnishings bordering on the luxurious and fantastic. In contrast to such excess, as well as the architectural indulgences of the Victorian era, the English Arts and Crafts movement extolled old-fashioned good craftsmanship accompanied by high moral standards. In America, Gustave Stickley publicized the English movement through The Craftsman, a magazine he edited from 1901 to 1916. The Craftsman adapted the principles of social and architectural reform to an American readership already inundated with wilderness literature and obsessed with its own natural wonders. The Craftsman bungalow was put forth as an ideal representation of the simple, unencumbered life. The sturdy, Craftsman homes, imbued with the new athletic, rugged mentality, required appropriately crafted home furnishings. These included the simple, pegged furniture pictured in Stickley catalogs, and, at least out-of-doors, rustic furniture fashioned from bark-covered twigs and logs. Rustic furniture may not have been quite refined enough for the typical Stickley customer, but its unadulterated wood posts and seats satisfied the movement's criteria of "truth to nature."

¹¹ Harrison, Architecture in the Parks, 164.

According to furniture historian Ralph Kylloe, the Old Hickory Company influenced the work of Stickley and Charles Limbert, another Arts and Crafts designer, possibly providing the inspiration for the use of spindles in mission furniture.¹² The Craftsman tolerated rustic furniture like it might a bothersome younger sibling, stating that, although full of "individuality," the furnishings "should be used only rarely or they will prove annoying."¹³ Despite this patronizing attitude, The Craftsman acknowledged the popularity of rustic furniture-making and its "special appeal" to the amateur carpenter. Rustic furniture required less technical skill than more refined styles, its deliberately rough carpentry proving easier for beginners.¹⁴ Stickley endorsed the use of hickory furniture on Craftsman bungalow verandas, and, when Arts and Crafts furniture was most popular, the two styles were used together in the furnishing of hotels and homes alike. In Bungalow Magazine (1909), the hickory furniture familiar to hotel guests became prominent on bungalow porches, including "Old Hickory furniture, which coordinated effectively with reed porch shades and Mourzouk cocoa-fiber rungs or Crex wire-grass carpets."¹⁵ An exotic eastern touch was often added to this cultural mix, as Arts and Crafts designers frequently emulated the appreciation for the wood and woodworking techniques of traditional Japanese architecture.

¹² Ralph Kylloe, A History of the Old Hickory Chair Company and the Indiana Hickory Furniture Movement (Ralph Kylloe Antiques and Rustic Publications, 1995), 19.

¹³"Rustic Seats and Shelters, Formal and Fantastic," The Craftsman, 28 (August 1915), 517.

¹⁴ The journal offered plans and sections for designing rustic furniture, including a rustic arm-chair and a rustic table, "making all together a complete set of outdoor furniture for porch or garden." See "Home Training in Cabinet Work: Practical Examples in Structural Wood Working: Seventeenth of the Series," The Craftsman 10, August (1906): 658-59; 662-63.

¹⁵ Cheryl Robertson, "The Resort to the Rustic: Simple Living and the California Bungalow," in Kenneth R. Trapp, ed., The Arts and Crafts Movement in California: Living the Good Life (Oakland, CA: Oakland Museum; NY: Abbeville Press, 1993), 102.

RUSTIC FURNITURE AT MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

Resort development at Mount Rainier began in 1884, when James Longmire built a cabin at a natural mineral springs about six miles inside the current park boundary. Longmire's enterprise attracted hardy tourists from throughout the region--those willing to make a rather difficult pilgrimage by horsehack or wagon to the site--and by the turn of the century it was a popular medical retreat with several cabins, bathhouses and a hotel. The furniture in these buildings was probably simple and utilitarian. In 1906, encouraged by Mount Rainier's new park status, the Tacoma Eastern Railroad constructed the National Park Inn on two acres of property south of the Longmire development. Another National Park Inn, a version of the present reconstructed building, was built by the Longmire Springs Company between 1915 and 1917. Postcard views from the 1920s show rustic chairs lined up on the two-story hotel's front veranda, facing the spectacular mountain view. The clubhouse building, built in 1911 and connected to the Inn by a covered walkway in 1920, was crowded with hickory armchairs designed by the Old Hickory Chair Company. A postcard of the interior shows a stone chimney with a moose head mounted in the center, lantern light fixtures hanging from rough central beams, and Old Hickory Tavern Diner chairs and arm chairs with side spindles, some stacked in the corners of the room (Fig. 1).¹⁶ Reports of a devastating fire in 1926 state that about half of the furnishings and fixtures were saved, but their fate is unknown.¹⁷

¹⁶"Interior Club House, The Inn, Mount Rainier National Park," postcard, pamphlet file, Longmire Library, Mount Rainier National Park.

¹⁷ "History of Accommodations at the National Park Inn," C. Barrett Kennedy and Stephanie S. Toothman, Historic Structures Report, National Park Inn, Mount Rainier National Park (National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region, 1985), ¹⁷ 9-22.

The completion of the road to Paradise in 1915 transformed the Paradise Valley into an easily accessible tourist destination, and, by the next year, a group of Tacoma businessmen organized the Rainier National Park Company to take advantage of the anticipated increase in tourism. Under the auspices of Stephen T. Mather, director of the newly established National Park Service, the incorporated Company began planning the design of an alpine inn that would bring tourists to the Mountain and create a new commercial centerpiece for the park. Construction began on Paradise Inn that very summer. The two and a half story, hundred-room hotel was designed by a local Tacoma firm--Heath, Grove and Bell--as part of a tourist complex including a tent camp, ski lift and guide house. One of the company's first reports, predating construction, included a description of the proposed lobby design.

A huge lounging room 50 by 112 feet will comprise a wing by itself and one broad side of it will face the majestic mountain of eternal snow. Here on the piazza tourists will sit and watch the play of clouds and sunshine on the lofty peak in their "front yard." The interior of the lounging room will be built of the silver logs, and their framework will run to the ceiling in natural state, giving, with the two magnificent stone fireplaces planned, a rustic, cozy aspect. In the center of this room will be an electric heating device.¹⁸

Early accounts of the building's construction note the Alaska cedar from the nearby silver forest, hewn for the inn and its furniture, and the massive native stone used in foundation and fireplace. The use of such natural materials practically guaranteed the desired "rustic aspect."

During the Inn's construction, the board of directors of the Rainier National Park Company discussed the matter of its furnishings. William Jones, a board member and prominent Tacoma businessman, was preparing to tear down his building at 9th and Broadway to make room for a new

¹⁸ "Park Hotel Work Will Begin Early," Tacoma Ledger, 13 February 1916, Tacoma Public Library, clipping files. A similar article, "New Hotel for Mount Rainier," was published in the Seattle Times on the same day.

real estate investment. The Pantages Theater and offices would replace the "Jones building," some upper floors of which contained the Hotel Stratford, formerly Bayview Hotel. When Jones informed board president Chester Thorne that he could obtain the furniture at a discounted price, "a deal was made to purchase it."¹⁹ The board's primary concern seems to have been the cost of the furniture, rather than style or quality.²⁰ The leather upholstered, wood-framed chairs and pictured in early photographs probably came from the Stratford lobby (Fig. 2). Similar recliners are pictured in Stickley catalogs (ca. 1910), but, because numerous companies offered "Mission," "Craftsman," and other types of fashionable Arts and Crafts furniture, exact identification is impossible.

Within just a year of its opening season, more distinctive furniture began to appear in the Inn. By 1918, a massive table hand-crafted from Alaska cedar occupied one end of the lobby, and similar rustic "throne" chairs stood on either side of the fireplace. These were the first of many rustic pieces built specifically for the Inn by Hans Fraehnke, a carpenter from Luebeck, Germany. The subject of much curiosity and speculation in the 1940s, Fraehnke was obviously a man devoted to his craft. An article in the Tacoma Ledger (1949) describes how he hiked through the snow to Paradise each March for seven successive seasons, staying at the Inn until November weather made work impossible. Fraehnke, who sold his wares from a workshop in Fife, also built furniture for local residents around

¹⁹ Osborn, H. E. "A History of the Organization, Operations, Activities and Aspirations of the Rainier National Park Company, Incorporated," Unpublished Manuscript, 1961. This manuscript is based on company annual reports compiled by Osborn, the RNP secretary from 1922-1927. The history was obtained from Paul Sceva, the RNP General Manager, by Arthur D. Martinson. It is now on file in the Nisqually Plains Room, Robert A. L. Mortvedt Library, Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Washington.

²⁰ Both Jones and Thorne, president of the National Bank of Tacoma, were involved in regional real estate development and tourism. For additional biographical information see History of Pierce County Washington, vol. 3 (Chicago: Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1927), 567-68; 738-9.

Mount Rainier.²¹ In 1949, Fraehnke was "an elderly man with wire-rimmed glasses," "a walrus mustache," and "a left hand that had lost three and a half fingers in a work accident." His hobbies included cooking, singing in Tacoma's Deutscher Sangerbund and writing poetry for the city's German-language newspaper.²²

When Fraehnke began work at Paradise in 1916, John Reese's tent camp offered visitors tent accommodations on the meadows above the future inn site. One can only speculate about Fraehnke's thoughts at the time, but witnessing the planning and construction of Paradise Inn must have influenced his work. He was definitely involved in early interior decoration, including the woodwork around the built-in registration desk between the dining room entrance and the lobby. In 1917, the desk was plain wood, but by the next year, Fraehnke had covered the front and sides with cedar log trim and built a wood framework above the desk, creating separate areas for each hotel clerk. The clerks' windows were divided by cedar posts with triangular wood caps over the tops that gave them an alpine appearance. The ends of the horizontal beams just under the desk surface were varnished to set off the golden cedar, a technique repeated in the treatment of furniture posts. Above the desk hung a log sign with the words "Paradise Inn" in block letters.

The carpenter obviously enjoyed experimenting with the park's Alaska cedar, a wood native to the mountainous country of Washington, British Columbia and Alaska. According to the Tacoma

²¹ Fraehnke is said to have built the rustic highchairs owned by Copper Creek and Alexander's Inn--local hotels near the park's Nisqually entrance.

²² See Erna Bence, "His Handiwork at Paradise Famous," Tacoma Sunday Ledger, 25 April 1949, A-8. The article is in the Mount Rainier clipping file, Northwest Room, Tacoma Public Library, Tacoma, Wash. "Hans Fraehnke's Hand-Made Friends," an entry in a recently published travel book, is based on this information. See Jerry and Gisela Rohde, Mount Rainier National Park Tales, Trails and Auto Tours (McKinleyville, CA: MountainHome Books, 1996), 120.

paper, valuable Alaska cedar was once "smuggled in and bootlegged." Praise of Fraehnke's work usually focused on the unusual wood. One postcard featuring piano, clock, throne chair and table is described as "a corner of Paradise Inn lobby showing the attractive furniture made of silver-gray weathered logs of Alaska cedar brought from the Silver Forest, a short distance from Paradise Valley (Fig. 3)."²³ Fraehnke also designed the "stump" mail drop, later painted and ornamented with a plastic plant, and the cedar mail sign. In the Inn's early days, "a picturesque desk corner" completed the ensemble.²⁴

Perhaps the most impressive of Fraehnke's designs is the remarkable 14' tall grandfather clock presiding over the Paradise Inn lobby (Fig. 4). The clock was constructed in three sections, transported from the Fife workshop by truck and assembled on site. In its simple lines, chamfered edges and ornamental pediments, the clock recalls American Colonial furniture, but the weightiness and roughness of the style has also been described as "gothicism reminiscent of woodwork from the Bavarian alps."²⁵ The top of the clock has a broken pediment design with a central finial culminating in a spherical point. Each side of the top is decorated with an unbroken pediment. The middle portion of the clock opens like a cabinet, complete with keyhole, and once contained the brass works, striker and a 36" pendulum. It no longer strikes the hour, however, because the internal mechanism was removed sometime after 1950. Presently, the clock runs on a nine volt battery.

²³ "Corner of the Lobby, Paradise Inn, Rainier National Park," postcard, "Washington--Mt. Rainier National Park--Inns," Special Collections and Preservation Division, University of Washington Libraries, Seattle, Wash.

²⁴ The desk corner no longer exists. See Bence, "Future of Inn Eyed".

²⁵ Harrison, "Architecture in the Parks," 192.

The upright piano, manufactured by Schmoller and Mueller of Omaha, is a unique example of "rusticating" a traditional piece of furniture. For several years, the piano was an ordinary instrument, but, about 1919, Fraehnke encased it in a rustic framework of cedar paneling. The main rectangular section is surrounded by natural cedar posts on all four corners; additional cedar strips are used as trim along edges and around the keyboard. Early photographs of the piano show a small ornamental harp on top of the instrument.²⁶ A focal point of the lobby since its rustication, the piano was played by President Truman on his visit to the park in 1945.

The twin "throne" chairs with cut-out diamond designs, which surrounded the Inn's east fireplace in 1918, are of regal proportions, with posts and armrests of unpolished Alaska cedar, grayish in color, and seats and seat backs planed and varnished to reveal the wood's deep golden color. The varnished post ends also contribute to the dramatic contrast between rough and smooth. Fraehnke's skill as a carpenter is most apparent in the joinery of the seat pieces; although fashioned from several cedar planks, the surfaces appear seamless. By varying the ornament of the seat backs and rear posts, Fraehnke introduced variety without compromising the rugged simplicity of his designs. The other set of throne chairs features a "double wave design" at the top of the seat back and rear posts that have been "whittled" to a point.

The massive cedar tables on either end of the lobby--14' feet long and over 5' feet wide, separate the room into smaller, more intimate spaces. Although the table tops were made from tree trunks cut in half, they appear to be single slabs. One of the table tops is rough underneath, and the logs sit in a wooden framework; the other, which is smooth on the underside, is attached directly to the legs without additional support. Fraehnke produced similar contrasting table pairs in smaller

²⁶The piano's ornamental harp is presently missing (per Craig Strong, Mount Rainier National Park, February 1997).

sizes.²⁷ According to the 1949 Tacoma Ledger article, eight men were required to move a single table. Today, the tables are rarely used in conjunction with chairs, but often serve as buffet tables, podiums for ranger presentations, and conversation pieces.

Fraehnke was probably also responsible for the settee in the lobby and a throne chair in the alcove of the Community Building, which appear to have been constructed as a set. Although built of the same materials as the other cedar pieces, these are smaller in scale and without ornamentation. The seat backs are mounted on independent wood frames. The carpenter's Alaska cedar furnishings are constructed to appear without obvious joints; posts and seats are screwed together and holes covered over with wood pegs.

The eight rustic cedar benches lining the window side of the Inn are of unknown origin. Each set of two is paired with a cedar table, but, when the Inn first opened, the tables were used with hickory chairs (Fig. 5). The benches replaced the chairs at an unknown date, and the rear bench posts were painted in the thirties, along with other interior furnishings; the front posts remain uncolored. Upon closer inspection, the front posts appear to be made of a different kind of wood and lack the carpenter's signature embellishment--varnished post ends. These details suggest that the front posts were replaced, perhaps to create a different style of armrest. Fraehnke's other chairs have short front posts that screw underneath the armrests, but the bench front posts continue beyond the armrests, which are pegged and screwed into them. The benches may have been outdoor furniture at one time.

When the Inn opened in 1917, the remarkable Alaska cedar furnishings were accompanied by equally distinctive hickory chairs, tables and settees (Fig. 6). These rustic pieces were supplied by

²⁷ The Community Building has two pairs of tables that display similar differences. These may once have occupied a community building at Paradise.

the Old Hickory Company of Martinsville, Indiana, the largest dealers of rustic furniture at the time, and suppliers of furniture to state and national parks throughout the country. Although the company's earliest records have been lost, its prosperity was probably the result of late 19th-century resort development in the area.²⁸ During the last quarter of the 19th century, Martinsville entrepreneurs discovered mineral water springs and built over a dozen sanitariums, all of which required rustic furniture indoors and out. The company grew from offering an eclectic, 19th-century assortment of hickory items--river boats, fences, log cabins and four kinds of chairs--to producing a line of exclusive furniture designated by catalog number. In 1914, Old Hickory advertised hand made rustic furniture for "country clubs, lodge rooms, summer camps, golf clubs, hotels, verandas, lawns, bungalows, roof-gardens and airdomes," although the furniture was deemed appropriate "everywhere, in all climates and under the most strenuous conditions." Company labels featured a picture of Andrew Jackson's head with a rustic chair, suggesting the pioneer character, endurance and patriotism of its namesake.²⁹

After only a few decades of business, Old Hickory was shipping as many as two thousand pieces a week by railroad to locations throughout the country. The New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads built tracks right up to the factory doors, and newly-made furniture was loaded onto boxcars for shipment each day. By the twenties, Old Hickory had expanded its markets even

²⁸The obscure origins of the Old Hickory company are discussed in Ralph Kylloe, A History of the Old Hickory Chair Company, 8-13. According to Craig Gilborn, the Old Hickory Company was founded by Edmund Llewellyn Brown around 1898. See Gilborn, "Adirondack Hickory," in Nineteenth Century Furniture: Innovation, Revival and Reform, ed., Art and Antiques (NY: Art and Antiques, Billboard Publications, Inc., 1982), 150.

²⁹ Information on the Old Hickory Company is summarized from books by Ralph Kylloe, an authority on rustic furniture. The company catalogs mentioned here are reprinted in Kylloe, A History of the Old Hickory Chair Company.

further by displaying at Marshal Fields and other major department stores and establishing outlets at the Merchandise Mart in Chicago and Rockefeller Center in New York.³⁰ Despite the company's increased production, catalogs continued to emphasize the simplicity, durability and rustic charm of Old Hickory furniture. Factory expansion was encouraged by competition from other rustic furniture companies--the Rustic Hickory Furniture Company of La Porte, Indiana, established in 1902 and the Indiana Hickory Furniture Company of Confax, Indiana, active during the first decades of the century.

The process of building hickory furniture, was, in itself, an exercise in patience and craftsmanship. During the company's early days, private citizens cut and gathered young hickory saplings in the winter, when the sap is down and the bark bonds closely to the wood. These poles were harvested in lots of about three hundred a day, loaded onto horse-drawn wagons, and delivered to the receiving door of the company plant. Around 1898, pole harvesters were paid between one and three dollars for each hundred poles depending on the size of the "good straight" second-growth saplings. Once in the factory, the wood was dried in a kiln, treated for insects and soaked in very hot water. The soaked wood could then be bent around steel molds shaped into the desired furniture components. The dried shapes were then drilled, fitted together and nailed at the joints. Hickory wood, the hardest commercial wood available in North America, was particularly suitable for outdoor furniture because of its durability. According to a current Old Hickory catalog, the hard wood requires metal cutting tools, which are slower to dull and resist breakage more effectively than traditional woodworking equipment.

³⁰ Kylloe, A History of the Old Hickory Chair Company, 22-23.

Once the chair framework was in place, the seat and seat backs were assembled. This process involved stripping hickory wood from trees in great fifty pound rolls, which were boiled and cut into strips while still flexible. The sawn strips then went through a leather splitter and emerged the required thickness for weaving into seats. Most of the weaving was done by women. In 1914, chair seats and backs featured "stout inner bark," "as strong as rawhide," but by 1931, the 40th Anniversary catalog noted that "unless otherwise specified all orders will be furnished in flat reed weaving material." The park's collection of Old Hickory includes two chairs with original hickory seat backs; the other chairs have rattan or reed seats and seat backs. Today, Old Hickory Furniture Co., Inc. weaves "cane, vinyl, wood splint weaves, leather strap, rawhide and lace leather."³¹

Historical photographs of the National Park Inn, Paradise Inn and the Community building at Paradise show the park's lobbies and porches crowded with hickory chairs and tables, settees and wicker furnishings. In 1996, the Paradise Inn mezzanine contained five types of hickory chairs, a settee and two types of tables, most of which probably occupied the main lobby before the mezzanine's construction in 1925.³² Other examples of Old Hickory in the park include several rockers and miscellaneous chairs scattered throughout buildings in Longmire and three chairs at Sunrise Ranger Station. The oldest of these hickory pieces may have been rescued from the National Park Inn during the twenties. The small, reconstructed lobby of that inn is currently furnished in a newer line of Old Hickory produced by the Old Hickory Furniture Co., Inc. of Shelbyville, Indiana, which traces its lineage back to the first recorded hickory chair. The company's "recent commercial

³¹Information on the contemporary construction process is taken from various Old Hickory Furniture Co., Inc. brochures and the Spring, 1994, Old Hickory Newsletter. All such literature was provided by the company at the author's request.

³² For information on individual Old Hickory pieces, see the inventory forms following this report.

installations" include Phantom Ranch and North Rim Lodge at Grand Canyon National Park, Lake Crescent Lodge at Olympic National Park, Lake McDonald Lodge at East Glacier Park, Old Faithful Inn at Yellowstone, Crater Lake Lodge and Zion National Park.³³

Lighting--with its associations both of primitive, fireside warmth and modern, technological convenience--became crucial to creating the "wilderness" ambiance desired for rooms furnished in the rustic style. All of the park's major rustic buildings were equipped with appropriate light fixtures. When Paradise Inn was first opened to the public in 1917, the lobby was lit by jaunty Japanese lanterns alternating with rustic triangular log fixtures (Fig. 6).³⁴ The lanterns were spherical and decorated with Japanese characters and flower borders. Smaller, oval-shaped lanterns hung high among the rafters. The rustic fixtures had traditional lightbulbs under each corner and tiny, globular bulbs in faux candlesticks above. These (or original fixtures like them) currently hang in the dining room (Fig. 7).

The Japanese lanterns were replaced with cylindrical parchment shades, probably during the 1930s when the Inn underwent significant remodeling. The smaller, oblong lanterns may have been

³³ The dating of Old Hickory pieces is based on changes in the company name. From about 1898 to 1920, chairs are branded "Old Hickory Chair Co, Martinsville, Indiana." When the company substituted "furniture" for "chair" in 1920, the brand was changed to "Old Hickory Furn Co, Martinsville, Indiana." After about 1940, the brand read "Old Hickory, Martinsville, Indiana." A fire caused the company to close in the late sixties, but it reopened in the eighties as "Old Hickory Furniture Company, Inc." of Shelbyville, Indiana. For more information about the company and its vicissitudes see Craig Gilborn, Adirondack Furniture (New York: Abrams, 1987), 242.

³⁴ The presence of Japanese lanterns in the library Bernard Maybeck designed for Charles Keeler suggests the popularity of these coverings for electric light fixtures during the early decades of the twentieth century. Keeler wrote a social and aesthetic treatise called The Simple Home (1904) elaborating on the Arts and Crafts philosophy of simple architecture and equivalent ethical living. See Robertson, "The Resort to the Rustic," 93. Japanese "fans and paper lanterns" furnished Sagamore lodge, a camp built by William West Durant on Blue Mountain Lake in 1897. See Susan Osborn, American Rustic Furniture (New York: Harmony Books, 1984), 16.

replaced by conical shades at this time. Each parchment shade was painted with a different type of native flora and/or a decorative border of triangles. The images on the early shades range from delicately painted berries and fir trees to bright, dramatic renditions of Indian paintbrush, and were clearly decorated by several different artists. Sometime later, the rustic triangular fixtures were removed and additional cylindrical shades installed. Beginning in the early 1980s, the Park Service sought expert help in the replacement of the lampshades with appropriate replicas. Instructions were given to replicate the original five sizes of shades in style and form. They were to be made of parchment (a sample was enclosed) with rawhide lacing along the tops and bottoms attaching the material to the original metal hoops. The current shades were painted by Dale C. Thompson in 1989 and include such nature themes as "bunchberry dogwood," "monarch butterfly" and "alpine autumn."³⁵

The twelve imitation Indian rugs currently attached to five of the lobby's central beams are probably intended to recall authentic rugs of an earlier era. However, rugs were not present when the Inn opened. An Asahel Curtis photograph dated Sept. 10, 1918, shows the fireplace decorated with a banner of American, British and French flags (Fig. 8). During the twenties, a large American flag hung at one end of the lobby, almost obscuring the fireplace chimney. In this photograph, some of the beams on the non-mountainside are wrapped in rugs and at least one hangs against the far wall. Skinny Indian rugs were wrapped around the lobby posts and hung from the beams in front of each lobby wing during the 1930s and 40s. The hanging of rugs on central lobby beams appears to be a

³⁵ A few of the original shades were rolled up and stored in the library at Longmire. Slides of the original shades, unrolled and with dimensions, are on file in the park's audio visual collection. The Paradise Inn building maintenance file contains snapshots of fixtures in Lake McDonald Lodge, Glacier National Park, which were used as examples during the process of obtaining a contractor for the project.

recent practice. In consideration of the authentic rustic furnishings, the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) recommends the removal of the present rugs.

Paradise Inn was the setting for a variety of activities organized by the Rainier National Park Company "to provide for the interest and entertainment" of hotel guests. In 1919, the concessioner planned nightly programs including "music, dancing and cards in the big lounging room and balcony of Paradise," and "campfire talks, moving pictures and lantern slide lectures"... "arranged and carried out in the main dining room every evening."³⁶ A group posing during amateur night in 1929 included over forty participants dressed in elaborate costumes ranging from a climber on stilts and female pirates to sailors and two men in black face.

Changing fashions and attitudes toward the inn were manifested in its interior decoration. Sometime after 1930, the lobby and registration area were painted in a "forest and icicle" motif; the tops of the beams were given painted capitals--yellow-orange stripes and green decorative shapes outlined in blue.³⁷ The bases of the beams have yellow-orange stripes, blue stripes, and green tree shapes outlined in brown. In the dining room, beams were painted with stripes and tulips at eye level. The bases of the eight rustic benches, the mail drop and the stump planter were painted with similar stripes and tree shapes. The colorful painting coincided with a variety of fund-raising events at the inn, including the construction of a golf course and ski facilities, and suggests the patronage of an athletic, energetic clientele.

³⁶ "Tourist Travel in Park Aided," unidentified clipping, ca. 1918, "Rainier National park (general)," July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1919, Tacoma Public Library clippings file.

³⁷ The painting may have been completed as early as 1930. An unidentified newspaper article dated September 11, 1930, states that "Paradise Inn and annex building are being repainted. The inn lobby is being entirely redecorated and improvements made throughout the structure." See "Mount Rainier," Tacoma Public Library clippings file.

The painted trim seems to have been an attribute of the "Swiss" or chalet style, an aspect of the Arts and Crafts movement popular early in the century. Despite extreme climatic differences, architects like Myron Hunt and Elmer Grey found similarities between the foothills of California and the Swiss Alps. Felsengarten, a house they built in Nordhoff, California, around 1906 featured "stylized pine trees" painted on the ceiling rafters, "pine trees stenciled in green" on the window drapes and a mural of a mountain climber, as well as rustic log light fixtures. The house was described in House and Garden in 1909, and exemplified the Swiss style in Henry Saylor's Bungalows (1911). The argument for such a style on the west coast was taken up by Louis J. Stellmann, who explained that the rugged, honest picturesqueness of the Swiss chalet represented "the hardy, fearless, simple mountaineer--whose life is spent among the heights and broad vistas and who lives a simple, frugal, happy, sincere life..."³⁸ Once snow was cast aside as an influential factor, the Swiss style was invoked for its "Arts and Crafts" values, which were understood to reflect the personal qualities and chosen lifestyle of the inhabitant. Such virtuous associations were obviously promoted at Mount Rainier, where the mountain centerpiece provided a true alpine experience.

For decades, the Rainier National Park Company struggled to profit from its tourist investments, but the battle against severe weather and promotional hardships finally proved too difficult; in 1952, the company sold out to the National Park Service. In anticipation of this transaction, the Service hired Victor E. Roth and Associates to inventory company properties in 1950. Pages of the inventory, which appraises the contents of every extant building, are reproduced in an appendix. Most revealing, is the presence of hickory furniture in almost every structure, including sixteen "rustic hickory wicker chairs" in the Paradise Guide house and eleven more in the warehouse

³⁸ Robertson, The Resort to the Rustic, 103.

and laundry. Sometime after the inventory, the old hotel furniture in Paradise Inn was replaced with the low, chunky chairs and tables currently occupying the lobby. Although non-intrusive, these pieces do not emphasize natural wood, and are therefore not considered rustic furnishings.

Two of the park's original buildings in the Rustic Style of architecture--the Community Building (1927) and the Administration Building (1928)--contain some rustic furnishings, although these were most likely designed for other locations. Now considered part of Longmire Village, within the National Historic District, the buildings were part of the Park Service's development program under Thomas C. Vint, Chief Architect.³⁹ Both feature the timber-frame, cedar-shingle gable roof and glacial houlders that came to characterize the Park Service Rustic style of the late twenties and early thirties.⁴⁰ The Community Building was designed as a gathering place for the Longmire Public AutoCamp and continues to fulfill a social role for the Park Service community. Although furnishings include metal fold-up chairs, five Alaska cedar tables and two benches are still in use. The cedar tables were probably all designed by Fraehnke for Paradise Inn; one may have been present in the Inn's "Curio Room" as late as 1950. A throne chair resembling the rustic cedar settee in the Inn lobby sits on the "stage" at the south end of the building. Wrought-iron chandeliers and wall sconces, designed to appear pitted with age, hang from the rafters and wall beams. The fixtures have faux candlesticks, and perforated copper shades create interesting shadow patterns in the dimly-lit room.

³⁹ For more information on the construction of both buildings see "The Historic Resources of Mount Rainier National Park," National Register Nomination Form, Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Region, Seattle, Washington, 1990.

⁴⁰ The history of rustic architecture in the national parks is outlined in William C. Tweed, et al. National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942 (National Park Service, Western Regional Office, 1977). See also "Historic Structures Maintenance Guide," National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region, 15 April 1983.

The Administration Building, designed by Vint and landscape architect E.A. Davidson, was a cutting-edge park headquarters upon its completion in 1930. When this role was superseded by the new administration building in Tahoma Woods (1968), the building continued to house ranger and maintenance offices. During the summer, visitors enter the front porch of the building to visit the backcountry permit office. This room is furnished with a several hickory chairs, a massive hickory rocker, and an Alaska cedar table, among other contemporary furnishings. The centerpiece, a relief map of Mount Rainier cast in the thirties, faces the boulder fireplace decorated with an ornamental assortment of mountaineering gear. Lighting is provided by three rustic chandeliers consisting of wrought-iron bands with inscribed diamond designs suggesting an Indian motif.

The philosophy behind the rustic style, as expressed in park buildings of the thirties, is outlined in the Park Service's guidelines for "furniture and furnishings," a section of Park and Recreation Structures (1938).⁴¹ The essay emphasizes the importance of natural materials in furniture design, suggesting the imitation of selected local styles as patterns for park furniture. But, as park designers acknowledged, materials and construction alone did not communicate values; the purpose of rustic furnishings was to evoke "the feeling of the past," a feat accomplished "when items of skilled handcrafts associated with the early days are introduced."⁴² Wrought-iron fixtures from Bastrop State Park, Texas, with fluted rings resembling those in the Administration Building, provided one example of such craftsmanship identified with an earlier era. The variety of rustic light fixtures in the Community Building, Administration Building, Paradise Inn and Paradise Ranger Station also

⁴¹ See Albert H. Good, ed., Park Structures and Facilities (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1935), 3.

⁴² Good, Park and Recreation Structures, part 3, "Furniture and Furnishings," 100.

exemplify the Park Service's effort to avoid overusing designs and rendering the style "utterly commonplace."

Today, the influence of the rustic style can be seen in furnishings throughout the park--ranging from the reproduction Adirondack chairs outside the Henry M. Jackson Memorial Visitor Center to the wood-slat covered trash bins throughout the park. National Park Inn visitors gaze up at the mountain from reproduction Old Hickory chairs. Contemporary park residence furnishings are deliberately nicked and stained to appear old. The replica of the Longmire cabin includes two built-in pieces of furniture, imaginative models of what might have stood in the earliest park buildings. These and other examples of modern park furnishings clearly demonstrate the on-going importance of the rustic style at Mount Rainier National Park.

As we have seen, furnishings in the rustic style were considered appropriate for a park environment, but their use was not confined to the national park system. The mixture of rustic, Colonial and Mission-style hotel furniture with Japanese lanterns, Indian rugs and alpine or Swiss motifs, all gathered in the central lobby, is typical of the day. Aspects of the interior celebrate a unique mountain environment, but the collection of furnishings is most valuable as a characteristic example of early-twentieth century rustic interior design that demonstrates the pervasive influence of Arts and Crafts culture on American life. In the eighty years since the Inn was first furnished, changes in fashion and Park Service ideology have influenced the perception of cultural resources. However, the rustic buildings and furnishings that remain continue to impress modern visitors. Along with the preservation of these important cultural resources, the Historic American Buildings Survey recommends further study of the park's rustic buildings and interiors.

This study is only the beginning of research on Mount Rainier's rustic furnishings and the first step in creating a permanent record of park holdings. HABS also recommends the removal of

temporary inventory stickers and creation of permanent accession tags and/or bar codes associated with a computer data base. Without such a system, the inventory section of this report will be of little use.

LIST OF HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. "Interior Club House, The Inn, Mount Rainier National Park." postcard. Longmire Library, Mount Rainier National Park.

Figure 2. Paradise Inn Lobby. Asahel Curtis photograph. #37460. Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma.

Figure 3. "Interiors of Paradise Inn, Rainier National Park." postcard. University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections and Preservation Division, Seattle.

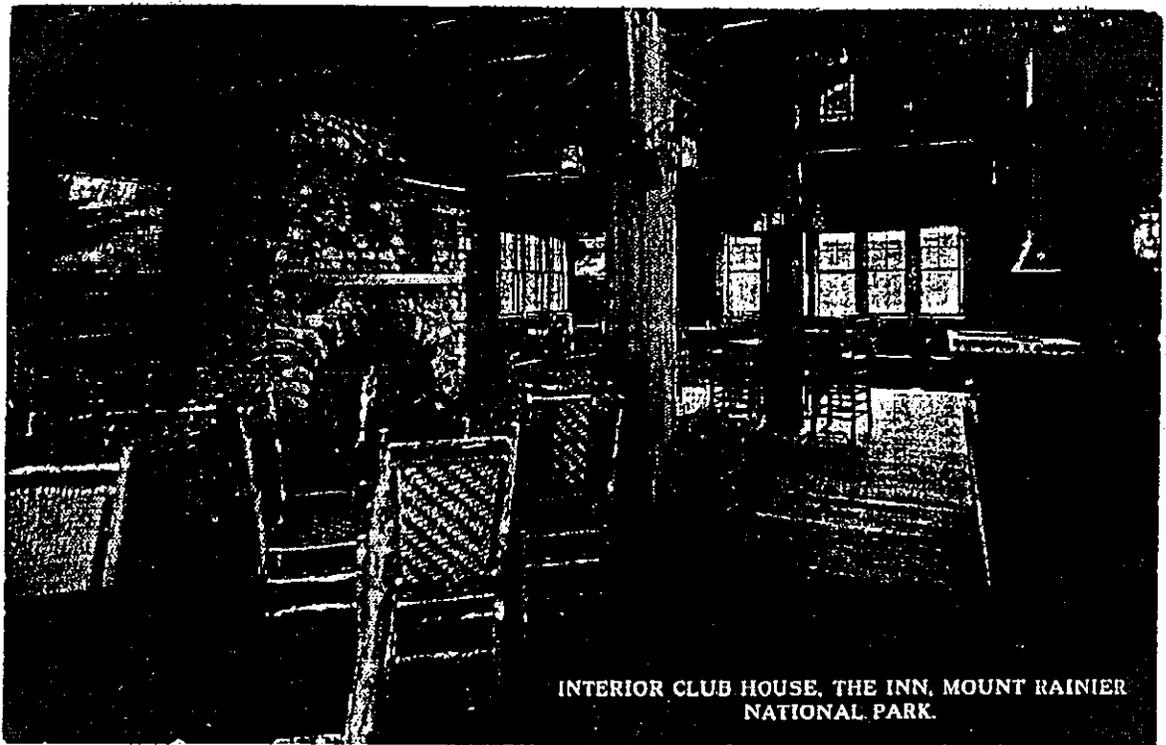
Figure 4. "A corner of Paradise Inn Lobby, Rainier National Park, showing the attractive furniture made of silver-grey weathered logs of Alaska cedar, brought from the Silver Forest, a short distance from Paradise Valley." photograph. Rainier National Park Company. #1117. Archives, Mount Rainier National Park.

Figure 5. Paradise Inn Lobby, Wing. photograph. Archives, Mount Rainier National Park.

Figure 6. "Paradise Inn Lobby, Rainier National Park, showing the massive Alaska cedar furniture and one of the large stone fireplaces. photograph. Rainier National Park Company. #4539. Archives, Mount Rainier National Park.

Figure 7. "The Dining Room, Paradise Inn, Rainier National Park. This room seats 275 people, and sometimes as many as 1,500 meals are served in a single day." Rainier National Park Company. #4543. Archives, Mount Rainier National Park.

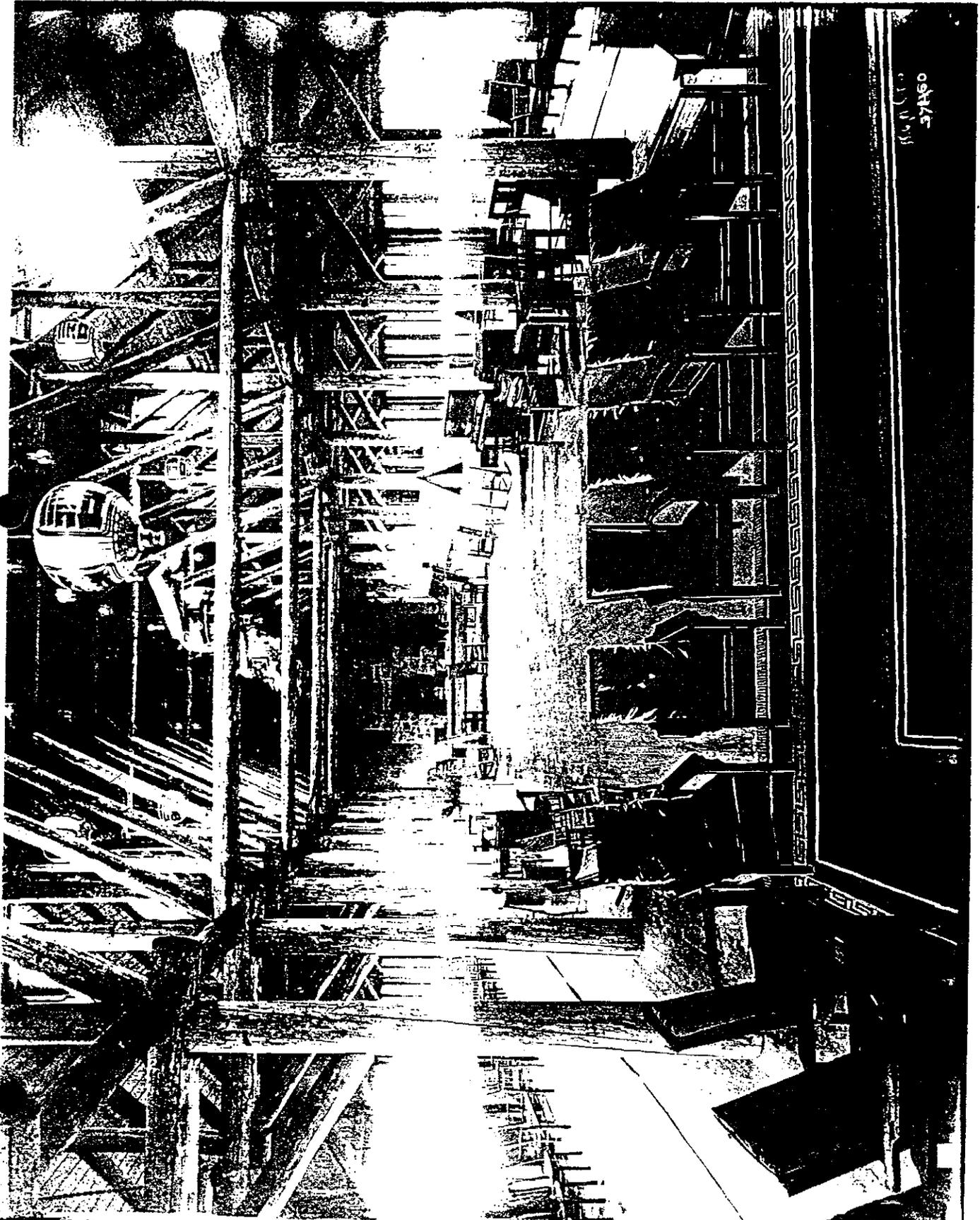
Figure 8. Lobby Paradise Inn. postcard. Rainier National Park Company. University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections and Preservation Division, Seattle. From a Asahel Curtis photograph. #40214. Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma.

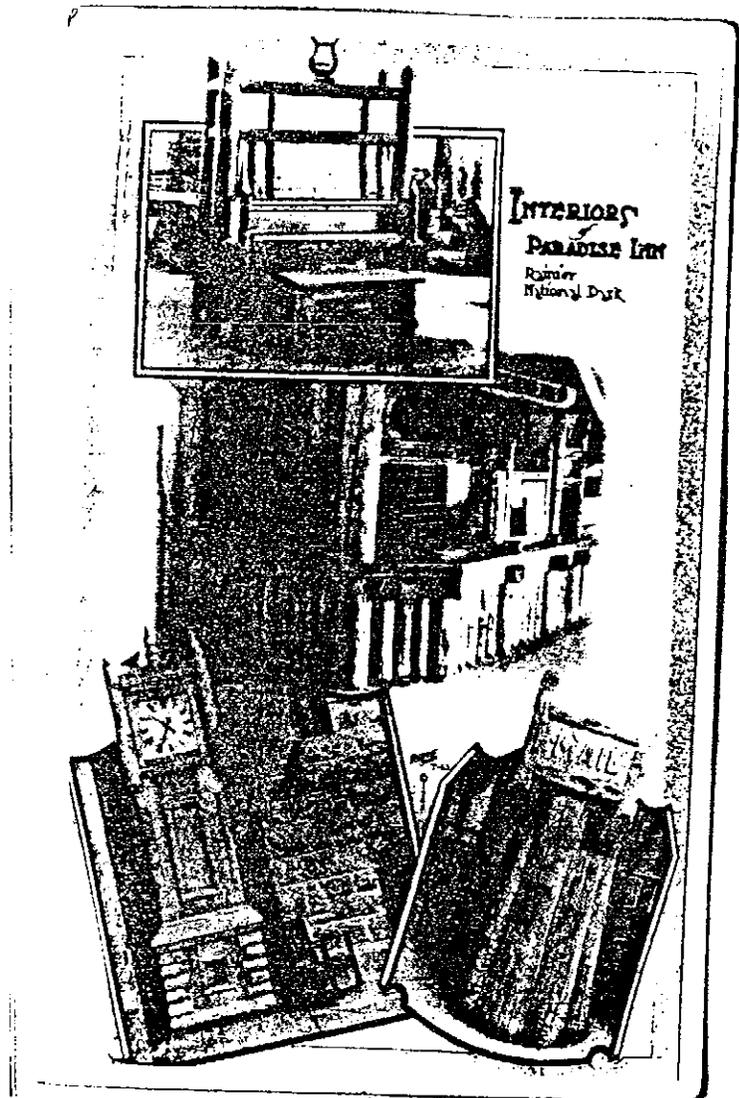


INTERIOR CLUB HOUSE, THE INN, MOUNT RAINIER
NATIONAL PARK.

Figure 1

Figure 2





reverse: dated Aug. 6, 1927, Longmire

To: Prof. Caroline H. Ober

"We took the 8 o'clock stage (a nice 7 passenger auto) for Paradise yesterday morning. Had a delightfully cool ride. Mt. clear. Arrived at the "Inn" at 8:45 - stopping for a few minutes en route for a view of Nevada Falls. Saw these unique things in the lobby of the Inn!"

Myra

Figure 3

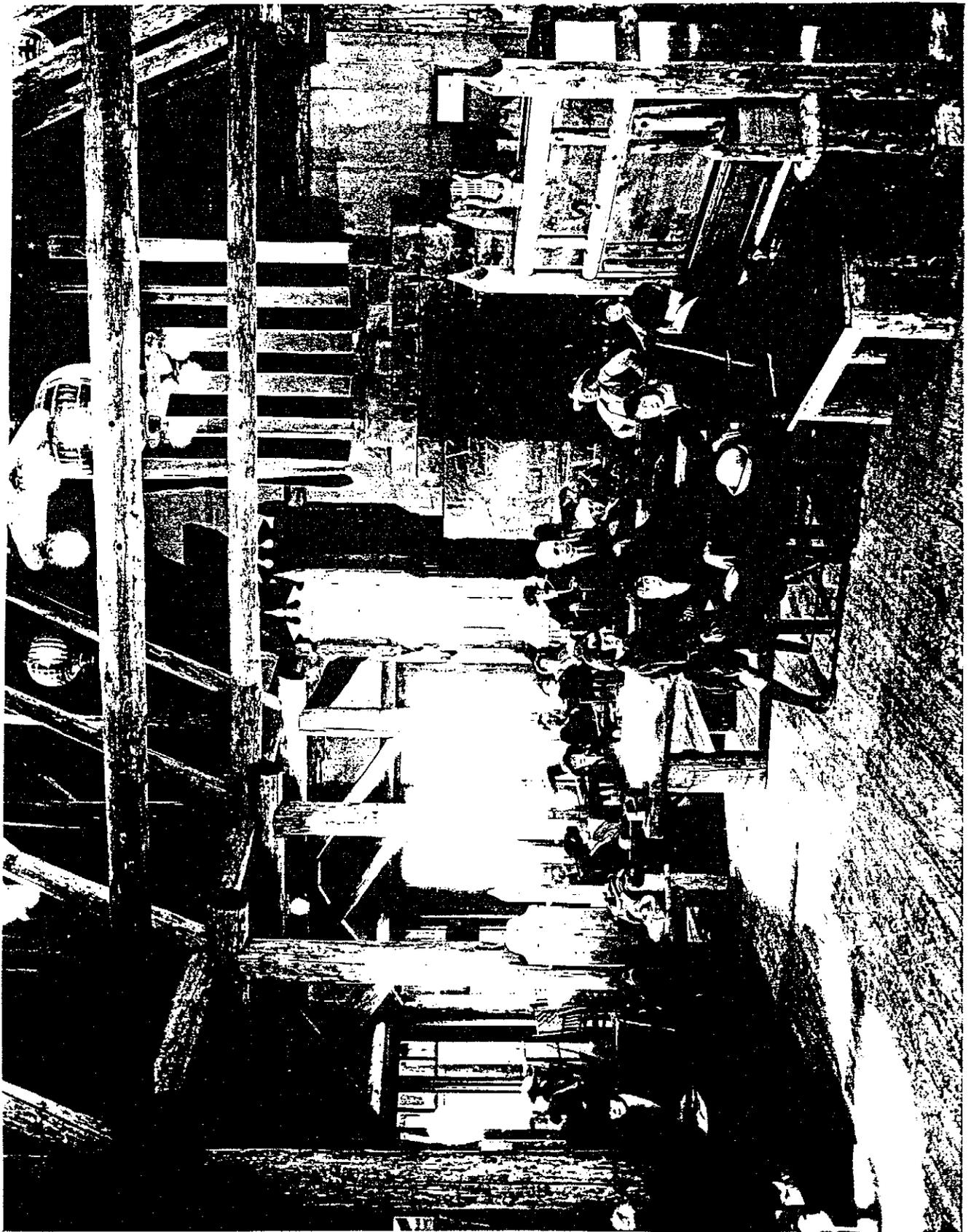


Figure 4

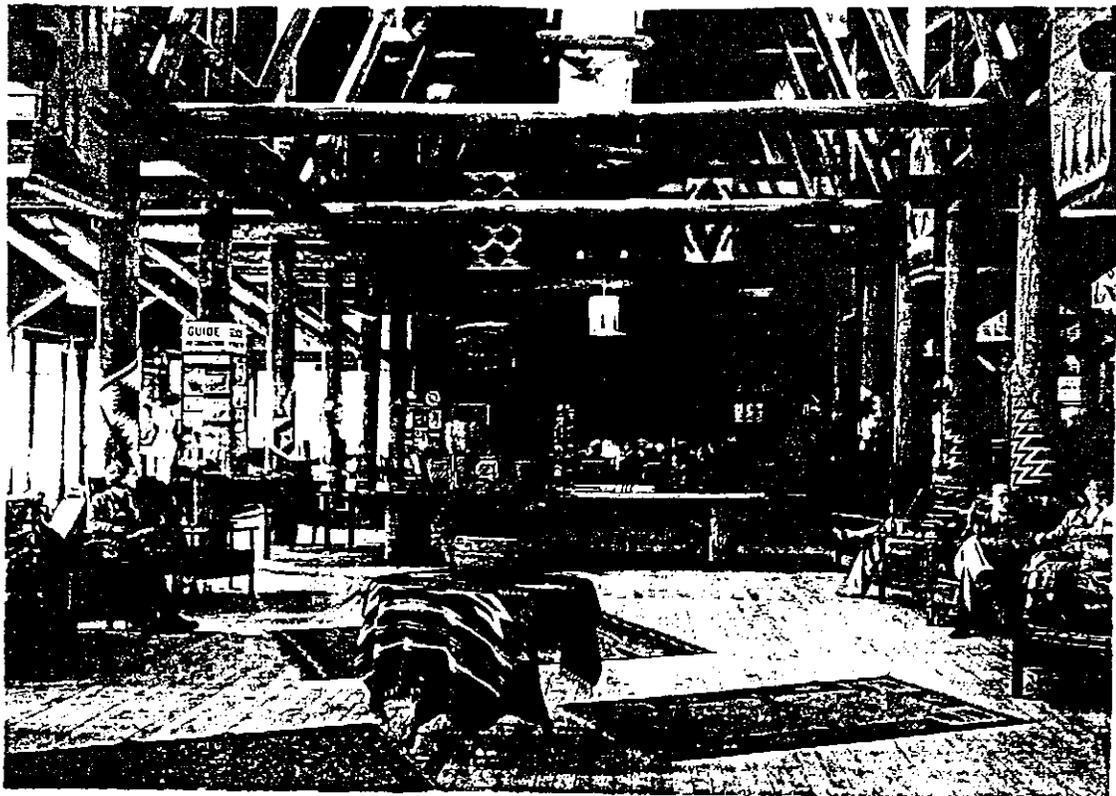


Figure 5

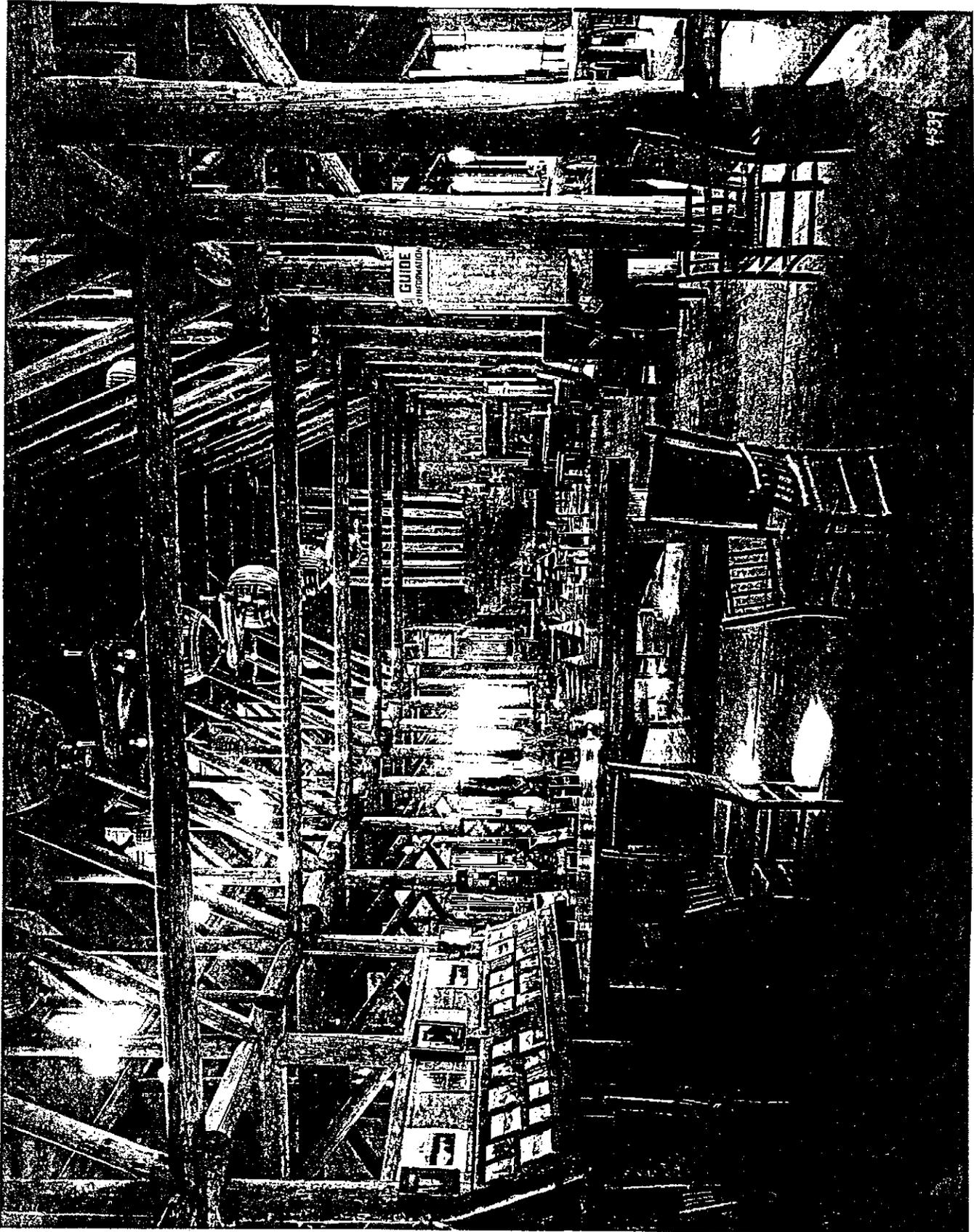


Figure 6

SAMPLE COPY
not to be removed
from file

NOTE: This photograph is furnished gratis, and may be used in any way without obligation.

In ordering duplicates please designate as: Number
4559

A RAINIER NATIONAL PARK PHOTOGRAPH. TITLE:

Paradise Inn Lobby, Rainier National Park,
showing the massive Alaska cedar furniture and
one of the large stone fireplaces.

RAINIER NATIONAL PARK—GENERAL INFORMATION

Rainier National Park is eighteen miles square and surrounds the great Mountain from which it takes its name. This is one of the highest perpetually snow-capped mountains in the United States, 14,408 feet above sea level. The glacial system of this Mountain is one of the principal Park attractions. There are twenty-eight of these glaciers, seven of them "live" or moving glaciers. These seven "live" glaciers originate in the summit snows of the Mountain and move down its slopes, in their separate canyons, at rate of from sixteen to twenty inches per day.

During the summer months Rainier National Park offers a dual appeal to visitors. Great snow-covered areas for winter sports of every sort, and broad, flower carpeted meadows that actually border against the glaciers and snow fields. These glaciers, snow-field and wild flower conditions all exist in the near vicinity of hotels and camps.

Rainier National Park is a picture makers' treasure house. Selections may be made from many thousands of negatives now available, or visitors may make their own pictures at will. Every facility is afforded both amateurs and professionals.

Rainier National Park is located in the state of Washington. Principal entrance, the Nisqually, is fifty-six miles from Tacoma, ninety-six miles from Seattle. Daily automobile service is operated from both Tacoma and Seattle directly to the Park hotels, without transfer. Train service is from Seattle and Tacoma, connecting with Park stages at Ashford, five miles from Park entrance.

Principal hotels are Paradise Inn and National Park Inn. Principal Camps are Paradise and White River Camps; the latter being on north side of Park and is reached by Naches Pass Highway. There are also public camp grounds, maintained by the Government, at Longmire Springs and Paradise Valley. Saddle horses are available for either short or long trips, and competent guides make daily trips to glaciers, to the summit of the Mountain, and to many other interesting points.



RAINIER NATIONAL PARK CO.
GENERAL OFFICE -:- TACOMA, WASHINGTON

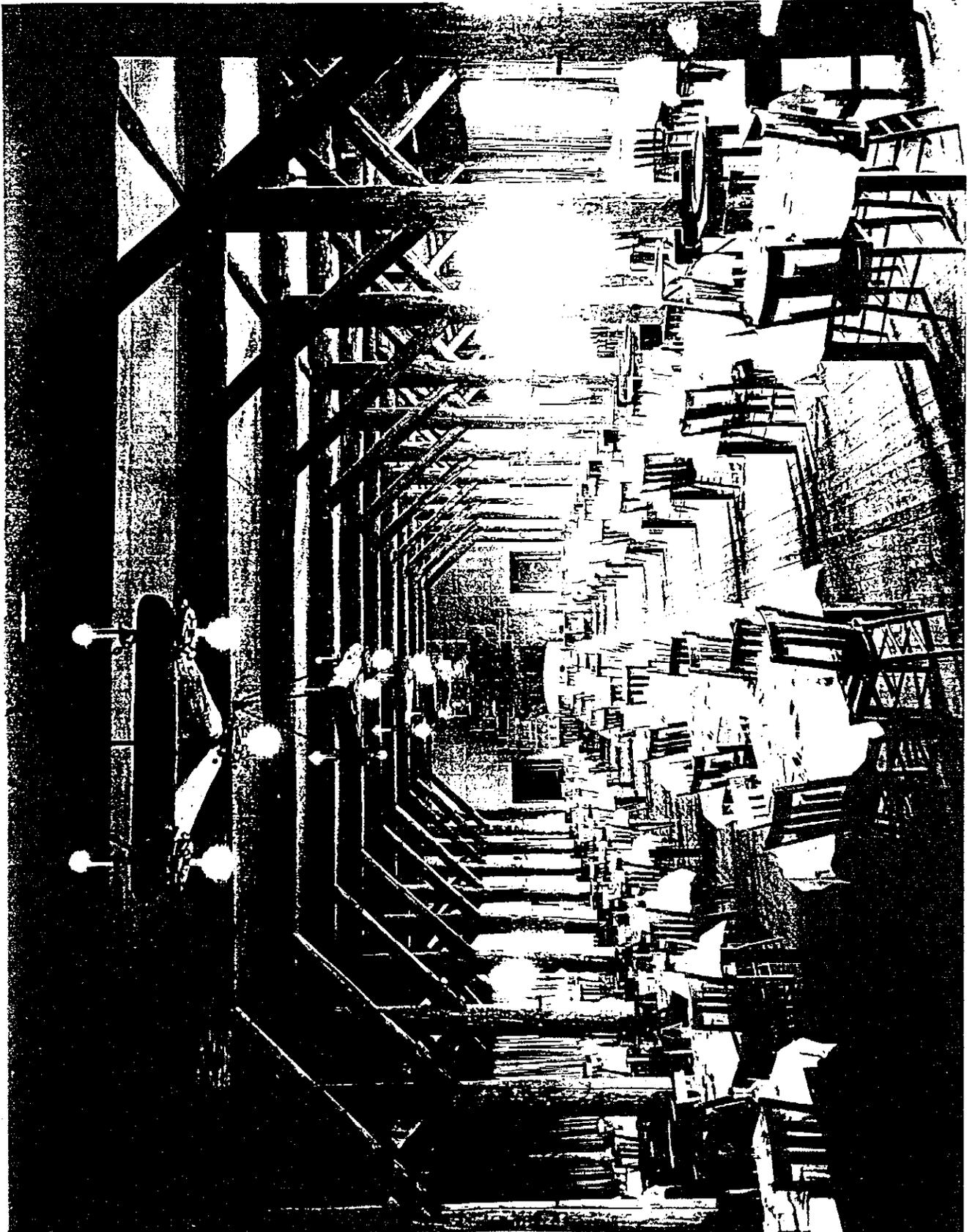


Figure 7

NOTE: This photograph is furnished gratis, and may be used in any way without obligation.

In ordering duplicates please designate as: Number 4543

A RAINIER NATIONAL PARK PHOTOGRAPH. TITLE:

The dining room, Paradise Inn, Rainier National Park. This room seats 275 people, and sometimes as many as 1,500 meals are served in a single day.

RAINIER NATIONAL PARK—GENERAL INFORMATION

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RAINIER NATIONAL PARK CO.
GENERAL OFFICE -:- TACOMA, WASHINGTON

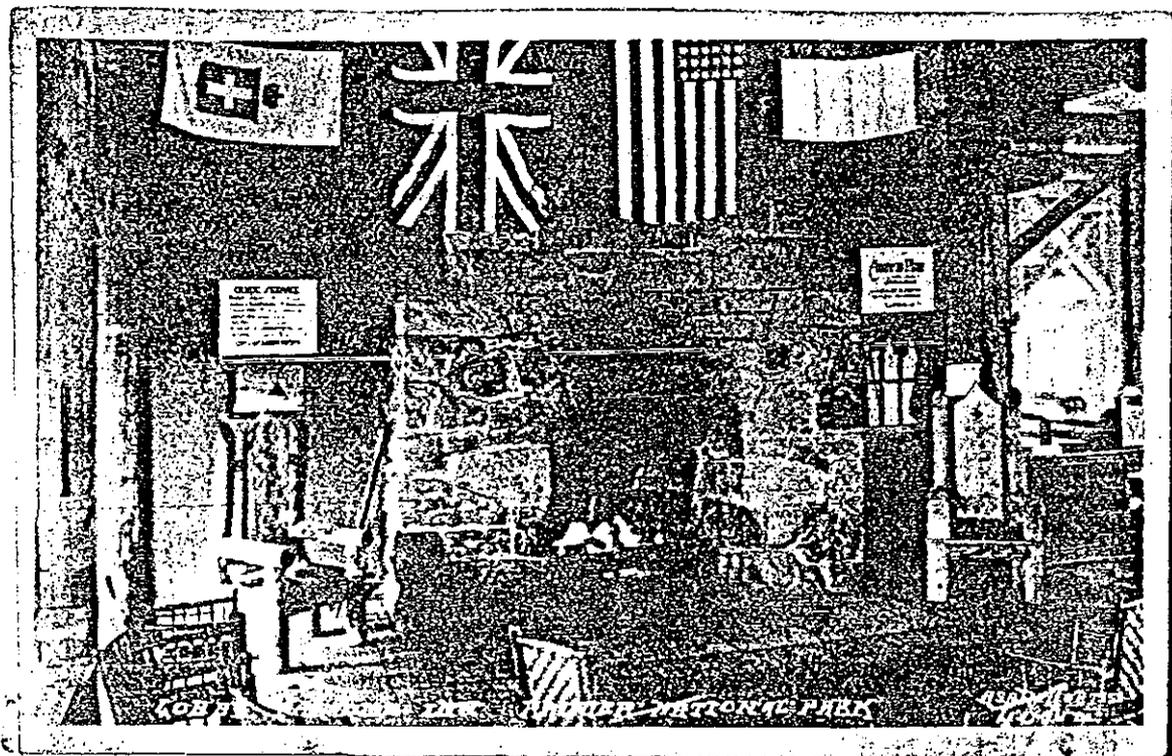


Figure 8

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
HABS No. WA-220
(page 39)

PART II: INVENTORY FORMS

KEY TO INVENTORY

The following classification system has been developed to distinguish between similar types of rustic furniture at Mount Rainier National Park. Individual inventory forms include all the items of a particular type, described in general and listed separately under "condition."

OLD HICKORY FURNITURE

Chairs

<u>Type</u>	<u>Distinguishing Characteristics</u>
Type A	arms; stretcher above seat back
Type B	no arms; stretcher above seat back
Type C	arms; 7 spindles in seat back
Type D	arms; no stretcher
Type E	5 spindles in arms

Tables

Type A	Old Hickory Chair Company
Type B	Old Hickory Furniture Company

ALASKA CEDAR FURNISHINGS

Throne Chairs

Type A	posts culminate in angle-cuts; cut-out diamond design in seat back
Type B	posts culminate in points; top of seat back has "double wave" design
Type C	posts culminate in angle-cuts; seat back on stretchers, no reinforcing wood frame underneath

Benches

Type A	upright with arms
Type B	low, no arms

Tables

Type A	table top rough on underside
Type B	table top flat on both sides
Type C	table top flat on both sides, screwed underside
Type D	table rough on underside, long and narrow
Type E	table top flat on both sides, large
Type F	table top rough on underside, massive
Type G	table top flat on both sides, massive

Light Fixtures

Type A	wrought-iron chandeliers and sconces with candlesticks
Type B	round, tin chandeliers with bulbs
Type C	triangular log chandeliers with candlesticks and bulbs

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE A

Object: Furniture, Seat, Chair, Arm

Type: A

Total Number: 1

Location: Paradise Inn Mezzanine

Original Location: Unknown

CATALOG

Description: This straight-backed hickory chair with arms and a stretcher above the seat back is the only example of its type in the park. The front legs flair outward to meet the curved arms, which embrace the body of the chair. The rectangular seat back does not taper as it nears the seat. Underneath the seat, there are two rungs between the legs in the front and on the sides; a single rung is centered in the rear. Mortise and tenon construction is used throughout, with finishing nails at the joints. "Old Hickory Furn.(?) Co., Martinsville, Ind." is branded on the lower right leg. The chair is listed as "no. 28" in the 1931 Old Hickory Furniture Company 40th Anniversary CATALOG. In 1914, a similar model could be ordered from the Old Hickory Chair Company for three dollars.

Date: ca. 1931

Dimensions: The 1914 no. 28 chair measured 41" high, with a seat 17" wide and 15" deep; the 1931 no. 28 chair is listed as having a 25" high back and a 18" square seat.

Materials: The chair frame is made of hickory, the seat and seat back are woven rattan. Finishing nails are used throughout.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Old Hickory Furniture Company, Martinsville, Indiana

Significance: The only example of its type.

Condition: Good

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
HABS No. WA-220
(page 43)

Research notes: The 1950 Victor E. Roth and Associates inventory appraises the Inn's only "rustic hickory wicker side chair" at three dollars.

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE B

Object: Furniture, Seat, Chair, Side

Type: B

Total Number: 7 (B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, B-6, B-7)

Location: B-1 thru B-3, Paradise Inn Mezzanine; B-4 and B-5, Longmire Administration Building, Backcountry Permit Office; B-6, Longmire Library; B-7, Sunrise Ranger Station.

Original Location: Unknown

CATALOG

Description: The "tavern diner," a simple, straight-backed hickory chair without arms, is "no. 64" in the 1914 Old Hickory Chair Company CATALOG. It has a single rung above the seat back, which is woven out of thin, darkly stained wooden strips and tapers down towards the seat. The lighter-colored rattan seat is not original. Underneath the seat, there are pairs of rungs between the front posts and on the sides; a single rung is centered in the rear. The front posts end in rounded, polished stubs just above seat level, emphasizing the concentric circle pattern of the natural wood grain, while the rear posts terminate similarly beyond the seat back. Hickory pieces are joined using mortise and tenon construction with finishing nails at the joints. The lower right rear leg is branded with the company name. Tavern diner chairs could be ordered for three dollars apiece in 1914.

Date: B-1 thru B-3, pre 1922; B-4 thru B-7, pre 1940s.

Dimensions: The chair is 40" high, 17" wide, and 15" deep.

Materials: The chair frame is made of hickory. B-1 and B-2 have seat backs of woven hickory strips, but the other seats and seat backs are woven rattan. Finishing nails are used throughout.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: B-1 thru B-5, Old Hickory Chair Company, Martinsville, Indiana; B-6 and B-7, Old Hickory Furniture Company, Martinsville, Indiana

Significance: The "tavern diner" was among the earliest types of Old Hickory chairs in Paradise Inn. The darkly stained, woven wood seat back, suggestive of cured and stretched animal hide, is a rare example of the Old Hickory Chair Company's earliest woven seats. In the 1914 CATALOG, the seats were promoted for being "as strong as rawhide," with "an elasticity which gives to 'Old Hickory' the comfort

for which it is noted." Hickory bark was stripped from trees, boiled, cut into strips and fed through a leather splitter. Female employees wove the processed strips into seats and seat backs. At one time, all of the Old Hickory furniture in the park was constructed entirely of wood. This is the only type of hickory chair with examples of original woven wood seat backs.

Condition:

- B-1 some damage to bottom of right front leg, NPS property tag #56873
- B-2 some damage to bases of legs, tack in top of left rear vertical leg, NPS property tag #56872
- B-3 some damage to stretcher above seat back, NPS property tag #56868
- B-4 general wear; woven seat is loose
- B-5 right corner of seat damaged; appears to have been sanded
- B-6 appears to have been painted and sanded
- B-7 seat has been replaced with plywood

Research notes: Inventory tags are tied to the undersides of the seats. The "31 rustic hickory wicker armchairs" on the balcony were appraised at \$124.00 in the 1950 inventory by Victor E. Roth, Associates.

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE C

Object: Furniture, Seat, Chair, Arm

Type: C

Total Number: 3 (C-1, C-2, C-3)

Location: Paradise Inn Mezzanine

CATALOG

Description: This chair type, no. 24 in the Old Hickory 40th Anniversary CATALOG, features a seat back made of seven 3/4" hickory spindles spaced between 1 1/2" and 2" apart. The front posts begin to flair outward at the seat. Below the seat, pairs of rungs connect the legs on the front and sides, while a single rung is centered in the rear; the ends of these are tapered to fit mortise holes in the chair legs. Mortise and tenon construction is reinforced by finishing nails. Each leg has been cut a few inches below the lowest rung and extended an additional 5" with a slightly smaller piece of post. This example was once painted green and may belong to the line of painted furniture produced by Old Hickory after 1925.

Date: ca. 1931

Dimensions: The chair is 38 3/4" tall and 21 3/4" at its widest point. The seat is 16 1/2" deep and the same distance from the ground. The seat back is 19" tall. The chair listed in the 1931 CATALOG has a 21" back and a seat that is 20" wide and 18" deep. Dimensions are approximate due to slight variations in material and construction.

Materials: The chair frame and seat back are made of hickory. The seat is woven. Finishing nails are used throughout.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Old Hickory Furniture Company, Martinsville, Indiana

Significance: This chair is one of two types with spindles, a decorative feature common in Arts and Crafts and Prairie school furniture. According to historian Ralph Kylloe, Old Hickory predated other furniture companies in the use of spindles, and may have influenced the designs of Stickley and others.

Condition:

C-1 A section of the bark on the right front post has been stripped away, and the bottoms of the legs have been altered; may have been painted green; NPS property tag #56861

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HABS No. WA-220

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- C-2 general wear; appears sanded; bottoms of legs altered; NPS property tag #56867
- C-3 inside of front left post damaged; bottoms of legs altered

Research notes: Inventory tags are tied to the undersides of the seats. The "31 rustic hickory wicker armchairs" on the balcony were appraised at \$124.00 in the 1950 inventory by Victor E. Roth, Associates. The reason for the chairs' shortened posts is unknown. The company produced both the no. 24 type and a corresponding no. 25 rocker.

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
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REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE D

Object: Furniture, Seat, Chair, Arm

Type: D

Total Number: 21 (D-1, D-2, D-3, D-4, D-5, D-6, D-7, D-8, D-9, D-10, D-11, D-12, D-13, D-14, D-15, D-16, D-17, D-18, D-19, D-20, D-21)

Location: D-1 thru D-11, Paradise Inn Mezzanine; D-12 and D-13, Longmire Administration Building, Backcountry Permit Office; D-14 thru D-17, Longmire Administration Building, Chief of Interpretation Office; D-18, Longmire Administration Building, Maintenance Office, 2nd Fl.; D-19, Longmire Administration Building, Cultural Resource Specialist Office, 2nd Fl.; D-20, Sunrise Ranger Station; D-21, Sunrise Patrol Cabin.

CATALOG

Description: The simple, unadorned armchair, listed as no. 8 in the 1914 Old Hickory Chair Company CATALOG, is the most numerous type of Old Hickory chair remaining in the park. The hickory frame is mortise and tenon construction with finishing nails at the joints. The seat and rectangular seat back are woven rattan. Underneath the seat, there are pairs of rungs between the front posts and on the sides; a single rung is centered in the rear. The no. 8 chair in the 1931 Anniversary CATALOG is slightly wider than the earlier version.

Date: D-1 thru D-10, D-12 thru D-15, ca. 1921-1940; D-11, before 1920; D-16 thru D-20, after 1940; D-21, ca. 1921-1940.

Dimensions: The 1914 no. 8 chair was 39" high; the seat was 18" wide and 16" deep. In the 1931 CATALOG, the chair back is 24" high; the seat is 20" wide and 18" deep. D-1 thru D-14 measure 37 3/4" high and have seats that are 19" wide and 17" deep. D-15 thru D-19 measure 40" high, and have seats that are 23" at the widest point and 19 1/2" deep. Dimensions are approximate due to variations in materials and construction.

Materials: The chair frame is hickory. Chairs D-1 thru D-14, most have rattan seat backs, but some have seats of a woven reed material. D-15 thru D-19 have rattan seats and backs. Finishing nails are used throughout.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: D-1, D-3 thru D-7, D-9 and D-10, D-12 thru D-15, Old Hickory Furniture

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Company, Martinsville, Indiana; D-11, Old Hickory Chair Company, Martinsville, Indiana; D-2 and D-8, no company label; D-12 and D-21, fragment of label; D-16 thru D-20, Old Hickory, Martinsville, Indiana.

Significance: Although the more elaborate no. 12 chair, with its spindled arms, appears most frequently in photographs from the 1920s, the simpler "no. 8" chair is the most common type remaining in Paradise Inn. Together, this group of chairs represents the evolution of an Old Hickory Company style from early in the century up to a recent date. The first chairs had "twiggy" proportions--thinner posts that were bent outward at the seat to seem more natural. Over the years, the posts began to thicken, the legs were straightened, and the seat was enlarged, giving the chairs a more stable, but less hand-crafted, appearance.

Condition:

- D-1 seat recaned in 1994; some bark damage to left rear post
- D-2 some bark removed from right rear post; no brand
- D-3 general wear; carved initials on left arm rest
- D-4 seat recaned in 1994
- D-5 some bark removed from the underside of right post
- D-6 paint marks on left armrest and rear post
- D-7 some bark removed from right rear post
- D-8 white paint mark on left rear post; no brand
- D-9 good
- D-10 random paint marks
- D-11 seat recaned in 1994; white paint on left front post
- D-12 label fragment on lower left rear leg; bark peeling off front rungs
- D-13 bark removed from underside of front arm rest
- D-14 good; may have been painted green, appears sanded
- D-15 good; may have been painted white, appears sanded
- D-16 good; may have been painted silver

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- D-17 good; may have been painted white; some bark damage on left rear post
- D-18 good
- D-19 good
- D-20 poor; rattan seat and seat back very worn
- D-21 label fragment on lower left rear leg

Research notes: Inventory tags are tied to the undersides of the seats.

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

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REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE E

Object: Furniture, Seat, Chair, Arm

Type: E

Total Number: 4 (E-1, E-2, E-3, E-4)

Location: Paradise Inn Mezzanine

Original Location: Paradise Inn Lobby

CATALOG

Description: The straight-backed hickory chair with a woven seat and back is among the oldest pieces of Old Hickory furniture in Paradise Inn. Designated chair "no. 12" in the 1914 Old Hickory Chair company CATALOG, it is distinguished by arms with five spindles between the arm rests and lower rungs. The woven seat back tapers as it nears the seat. The arms flair slightly outward, curving gently as if to embrace the sitter. Below the seat, pairs of rungs connect the legs on the front and sides, while a single rung is centered in the rear; the ends of these are tapered to fit mortise holes in the chair legs. Mortise and tenon construction is reinforced by finishing nails. The left lower rear leg is stamped "Old Hickory Chair Co. Martinsville, Ind." Above the company stamp is a fragment of a company label with the words "Old Hickory Andrew Jackson Chair" surrounding an image of Jackson's head looking down on a rustic chair.

Date: pre 1922

Dimensions: This type is 39 1/4" tall, 17" deep and 24" at its widest point. Dimensions are approximate due to variations in material and construction.

Materials: The chair frame is made of hickory. The seat and seat back are woven. Finishing nails are used throughout.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Old Hickory Chair Company, Martinsville, Indiana

Significance: The no. 12 chair is among the earliest types of Old Hickory chairs in the park. Early photographs suggest it was used alone in the central lobby area, as well as in conjunction with the rustic log tables furnishing the lobby wings. One pre-1925 photograph features four of the chairs facing the viewer at different angles in front of a massive lobby table. Another picture shows pairs of guests sitting

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at smaller log tables on the mountain side of the lobby, writing by the light of the floor to ceiling windows. Over forty chairs of this type appear in a color-tinted postcard of the interior of the National Park Inn clubhouse. This view of the clubhouse before the 1926 fire, shows these chairs casually grouped around the fireplace, against interior beams and along the wall facing a pool table.

Condition:

- E-1 missing one of two front rungs below seat; hole in left armrest; NPS property tag #56863
- E-2 scratches and general wear; possibly stained rose; Old Hickory stamp on rear right leg
- E-3 finish worn from rear legs; nail in right front arm; NPS property tag #56875
- E-4 metal pieces imbedded in front left and rear right posts; left rear leg sanded; missing one of two front rungs below seat; NPS property tag #56874

Research notes: Inventory tags are tied to the undersides of the seats. The "31 rustic hickory wicker armchairs" on the balcony were appraised at \$124.00 in the 1950 inventory by Victor E. Roth, Associates.

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
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REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE F

Object: Furniture, Seat, Chair, Rocking

Type: A

Total Number: 2 (A-1, A-2)

Location: A-1, Longmire Administration Building, Backpacker's Permit Office; A-2, Longmire Community Building, Apartment in rear

Original Location: Unknown

CATALOG

Description: The basic frame of this massive rustic rocking chair type, formed by six rough "logs," four legs and two arms, sits on two machine-milled rockers. The seat and seat back are of woven rattan similar to the larger Old Hickory chairs. Below the seat, there are two rungs between the front posts, one on either side and one centered in the rear; these are of milled wood and are machine "whittled" at the ends where they enter mortise holes in the posts. The mortise and tenon construction is reinforced by finishing nails driven through post and tenon. Although lacking company markings or labels, the rocker resembles the newer line of Old Hickory furniture, and its parts display a characteristic diminishing of roughness according to size; the heavy frame is of "natural" bark, the slimmer rungs display more refined rustication, and the rockers are entirely machine-made.

Date: Unknown

Dimensions: This type of rocker stands approx. 41" high and measures 24" across the top; the rear vertical posts are 3 1/4" in diameter. The seat is 22" deep. The arms are 22 1/2" long and 3 1/2" in diameter. The rockers are approx. 41" x 3." Dimensions vary slightly according to material and construction.

Materials: The rocker frame is hickory. The seat and seat back are rattan. Nails are used throughout.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: The rocker resembles the no. 77 type pictured in the 1914 Old Hickory CATALOG, but does not have a company brand or label.

Significance: Size and weight alone give this rocker an imposing presence. Not easily moved (except in the rocking motion), it is "trunk-like" in comparison with the older "twiggy" hickory chairs, and may predate the smaller, more obviously manufactured Old Hickory rockers. An example of the monumental

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scale of some rustic furnishings that relate to natural features, this rocker contrasts with the humble, human proportions of other rustic objects.

Condition:

A-1 Good

A-2 Good; for an unknown reason, a piece of carpet has been attached to the length of the right rocker.

Research notes: The rocker is not marked or labeled.

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
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REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE G

Object: Furniture, Seat, Chair, Rocking

Type: B

Total Number: 2 (B-1, B-2)

Location: B-1, Residence, Nisqually Entrance, #N101; B-2, Sunrise Ranger Station.

Original Location: Unknown

CATALOG

Description: The basic frame of this rustic rocking chair type, formed by six rough "logs," four legs and two arms, is screwed into two machine-milled rockers. The seat and seatback are of woven rattan similar to the larger Old Hickory chairs. The rear posts bend back slightly at seat height. Below the seat, there are two rungs between the front posts, two on each side and one centered in the rear; these are machine "whittled" at the ends where they enter mortise holes in the posts. The mortise and tenon construction is reinforced by finishing nails driven through post and tenon. This type of rocker is branded "Old Hickory, Martinsville, Indiana."

Date: after 1942

Dimensions: The rocker is 37" tall and 22 3/4" wide. The seat is 19 1/2" deep and the seat back measures 21 3/4" x 12 3/4". The rockers are 35" long. Arm posts measure 2" in diameter.

Materials: The rocker frame is hickory. The seat and seatback are rattan. The seat of B-2 has been replaced with plywood. Nails are used throughout, and the rockers are screwed into the posts.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Old Hickory, Martinsville, Indiana

Significance: Rocking chairs, particularly of this simple type, were a popular Old Hickory item, and appear throughout the company's early CATALOGs. The rocker could be kept inside or out on the veranda, epitomizing the company's 40th anniversary CATALOG motto: "we furnish the great outdoors."

Condition:

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B-1 the tip of the right rocker has been gnawed off; bark on left armrest damaged

B-2 seat replaced with plywood; bark stripped from posts

Research notes:

No HABS photograph; see HABS No. WA-220-F for photography of other rocking chair.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
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REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE H

Object: Furniture, Seat, Settee, Hickory

Type: A

Total Number: 1

Location: Paradise Inn Mezzanine

Original Location: Unknown

CATALOG

Description: This rustic settee, no. 114 in the 1914 Old Hickory CATALOG, has twin woven seatbacks separated by a central post, but sharing a single seat; it resembles two no. 12 chairs fused into one. The arms bend slightly outward. Five spindles span the space between the armrests and a rung just above the seat. Below the seat, there are two rungs in the front and on the sides and a single rung centered in the rear, but divided into two pieces by the central post. Mortise and tenon construction is used throughout, as are finishing nails. The settee appears to have been painted green, although only a faint stain remains. According to furniture historian Ralph Kylloe, the Old Hickory Furniture Company produced pieces painted green, brown or blue in 1925. However, the right rear leg of this settee is branded "Old Hickory Chair Co., Martinsville Ind.," indicating that it was produced before the company changed its name in 1922. The 1950 Victor E. Roth, Associates Inventory lists one "36" rustic hickory settee" appraised at \$14.00. In 1914, the settee could be ordered for \$12.00.

Date: pre 1922

Dimensions: The settee pictured in the 1914 CATALOG is 38" high, 42" long, and 16" deep. This example is 38 1/2" high, 49 1/2" long and 17 1/2" deep. The seat backs are 13 1/4" x 19 1/4". The seat is 16" high. Dimensions are approximate due to variations in material and construction.

Materials: The chair frame is made of hickory. The seat and seatback are woven. Finishing nails are used throughout.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Old Hickory Chair Company, Martinsville, Indiana

Significance: The only rustic settee in the park, this piece represents the earliest line of Old Hickory furniture. A March 5, 1918 Asahel Curtis photograph of the Paradise Inn lobby shows this style settee

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against the wall of windows in the wing area, between straight-backed colonial and rustic chairs. These chairs were used with rustic tables and writing desks in the twenties, but the settee suggests furniture for casual conversation and relaxation. It seems likely that the park's first order from the Old Hickory Chair Company included more than one rustic settee.

Condition: Good

Research notes:

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
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REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE I

Object: Furniture, Table, Hickory

Type: A

Total Number: 4 (A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4)

Location: Paradise Inn Mezzanine

Original Location: Unknown

CATALOG

Description: This is the older of the two types of Old Hickory tables lining either wall of the Paradise Inn mezzanine. The 30" dark oak table top, constructed of seven oak planks of irregular width, forms a rough square with rounded corners. The planks are screwed to perpendicular wood strips on the underside of the table, while the legs are pegged into these reinforcing pieces, one of which is stamped "Old Hickory Chair Co." Four horizontal hickory elements span the legs a few inches below the table top; these are also narrower at the ends, where they enter mortise holes in the legs. Four additional hickory pieces extend from the legs at a diagonal to meet at a cylindrical chunk of polished, bark-covered wood that serves as a central hub. The four bark-covered legs appear most rustic, the upper horizontals are slightly more refined, and the central diagonal elements are most finished. The table, designated "No. 202 Table," is pictured in the 1914 Old Hickory Chair Company CATALOG with a golden oak finish and is priced at eight dollars. It reappears in the 1931 CATALOG with the dark oak finish and a choice of table top sizes.

Date: pre 1922

Dimensions: The table has changed little since 1914, when it measured 30" high and approximately 30" square. The 1931 version could be ordered in this size or with 36" or 42" tops.

Materials: The table top is of finished, dark oak. The table legs and central cylindrical "hub" are hickory. Finishing nails are used throughout.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Old Hickory Chair Company, Martinsville, Indiana

Significance: A good example of an Old Hickory table created for use with the company's smaller chairs. Although photographs predating the mezzanine (pre-1925) show the no. 12 chairs with massive log tables,

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this type of table was probably designed specifically for such delicate chairs and is appropriate for use on the mezzanine, where heavier rustic would overwhelm the limited space.

Condition:

- A-1 NPS property tag #56852
- A-2 wire reinforcement below table top; one cracked table top plank; section of curved molding missing; NPS property tag #56851
- A-3 wire reinforcement added below table top; golden oak top; gaps between boards; NPS property tag #56857
- A-4 gaps between table top boards; NPS property tag #56856

Research notes: Inventory tags are located on the right rear upper rungs. The eight "30x30" rustic hickory writing tables" on the balcony were appraised at \$80.00 in the 1950 Victor E. Roth and Associates inventory.

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

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REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE J

Object: Furniture, Table, Hickory

Type: B

Total Number: 4 (B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4)

Location: Paradise Inn Mezzanine

CATALOG

Description: The table, a later version of the No. 202 table, has a polished, dark stained top constructed of four to six slats, which form a rough square with rounded corners. Finishing nailheads are visible in the table top. The slats are screwed to perpendicular wood strips on the underside of the table, but the legs are pegged into individual blocks rather than complete strips. Four horizontal elements span the legs a few inches below the table top; these are also narrower at the ends, where they enter mortise holes in the legs. Four additional horizontal pieces extend from the legs at a diagonal to meet at a cylindrical chunk of polished, bark-covered wood that serves as a central hub. The four hickory legs appear most rustic, the upper horizontals are slightly more refined, and the central diagonal elements are machine-finished. "Old Hickory Furn. Co. Martinsville, Ind." is branded on the lower front leg. The table, a design dating back to 1914, appears in the 1931 Old Hickory Furniture Company CATALOG with a dark oak finished top in three sizes--30", 36", and 42".

Date: ca. 1931

Dimensions: The table is roughly 30 1/2" in diameter and stands 29 1/2" tall.

Materials: The table top is dark oak. The table legs, horizontal elements and the central cylindrical "hub" are hickory. Finishing nails are used throughout.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Old Hickory Furniture Company, Martinsville, Indiana

Significance: This is a good example of an Old Hickory table type created for use with the company's smaller chairs. Although photographs predating the mezzanine (pre-1925) show Andrew Jackson chairs with massive log tables, this type of table was probably designed specifically for such delicate chairs and is appropriate for use on the mezzanine, where heavier rustic would overwhelm the limited space.

Condition:

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- B-1 wide gaps in table top slats; wire reinforcement
- B-2 wide gaps in table top slats; white paint on left lower post
- B-3 wide gaps in table top slats; NPS property tag #56850
- B-4 wide gaps in table top slats; underneath the top, wire has been used for structural support;
NPS property tag #56853

Research notes: Inventory tags are located on the right rear upper rungs. The eight "30x30" rustic hickory writing tables" on the balcony were appraised at \$80.00 in the 1950 Victor E. Roth and Associates inventory.

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
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REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE K

Object: Furniture, Table, Side, Hickory

Total Number: 1

Location: Longmire Administration Building, Chief of Interpretation Office

Original Location: Unknown

CATALOG

Description: This rectangular side table is notable for its hickory legs, which provide a rustic contrast with the varnished oak table top and frame. The top consists of four wood slats, each about 6" wide, screwed into a wood framework and reinforced from underneath by a wood strip extending the width of the table. The framing wood fits into slots in the legs. Each corner has a bolted metal bracket on the inside. The lengths of the table top have a slightly chamfered edge, but the ends are perpendicular to the floor.

Date: Unknown

Dimensions: The table is 42" x 24 7/8" and stands 29 3/8" tall.

Materials: The table top and wood frame are oak. The legs are hickory. Metal braces are bolted into the inside corners. Screws are used throughout.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Unknown

Significance: This simple rustic table is the only one of its kind in the park. Hickory furniture CATALOGS show several varieties of tables with similar oak tops and hickory legs, but all have more elaborate hickory bracing underneath, including some spindles. One example from the 1948 Indiana Willow Products Company CATALOG provided customers with a choice between a solid or open joint top--the solid top for indoor use and the open for outdoors. The wide gaps between slats in this table top suggest that it may have been created for outdoor use.

Condition: Fair; the table top is stained; screw holes and the outline of metal attachment remain in the front and rear frame; the gaps between the table slats may be intentional.

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Research notes: The table is not branded or identified by a company name.

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

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REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE L

Object: Furniture, Table, Bottom, Hickory

Total Number: 1

Location: Warehouse, Longmire

Original Location: Unknown

CATALOG

Description: This table bottom--with four legs, a central post, stretchers and decorative curved wood--is almost certainly part on a no. 195 Old Hickory table. The four posts are attached to the central one by diagonal stretchers. Pieces of hickory bent into semi-circles arch from the post ends of these to the top of the table and back down. Another set of stretchers encompasses the top of the table, just below where the top should be. According to the 1914 CATALOG, issued again in 1931, the no. 195 table had a finished golden oak table top. It was priced at \$16.00 in 1914. The 1931 version had a top with a dark oak finish.

Date: Unknown

Dimensions: The table in the Old Hickory CATALOGs is 30" high and 48"x48." This table measures 29" without a top and 38 1/2" square, not including the overhang of the table top.

Materials: The frame and painted surface are made of wood.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Unknown

Significance: This discarded table represents a more elaborate genre of Old Hickory furniture; larger and more expensive than the small "writing" tables in the Paradise Inn mezzanine, it may have been used outdoors or for casual dining. That someone judged the table worthy of storage indicates an understanding of its value as an historical artifact, or, at least, an effort in frugality worthy of the Old Hickory name.

Condition: Good; crack in wood.

Research notes:

No HABS photograph.
Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
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REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE M

Object: Time Keeping Equipment, Clock

Total Number: 1

Location: Paradise Inn lobby, adjacent fireplace near snack bar

Original Location: same

Subset of: Alaska Cedar Furnishings

CATALOG

Description: This enormous cedar grandfather's clock is composed of three clearly articulated sections: a clock face, a middle portion that opens like a cabinet and a base. The square clock face, of plain roman numerals, is under glass and framed by cedar log posts. These end in whittled points similar to those of the piano. The top of the clock is a broken pediment design with a central finial culminating in a spherical point. Each side of the top is decorated with an unbroken pediment. The middle portion of the clock is like a cabinet, complete with keyhole, and opens to reveal the clock's empty wood interior. The door is outlined in applied log trim. The wood sections on either side of the door and the clock face are chamfered panels. The middle section has a wedge-shaped bottom that flairs out to meet the wider base with the help of a band of rough cedar trim. The front of the base is a central chamfered panel surrounded by five cedar-log quoins on each side and ending in an additional piece of log trim. The sides of the clock are treated similarly--the quoins wrapping around the corners and the square panels mirroring those on the front of the clock. The clock back is wood slats. Although clad in bulky rustic trim and massive in size, the clock is elegant in its finely crafted detailing. All of the polished cedar ornamentation is simple, but precise, and resembles colonial furniture of more refined proportions.

Date: ca. 1919

Dimensions: The clock stands 14' 2" tall. The base is 46 1/2" x 37", the middle section is 36 3/4" x 29 3/4" and the top is 43" x 35".

Materials: The clock is made of Alaska cedar. The metal clock face is covered by glass. There are keyholes and latches in the cabinet doors. All internal mechanisms have been removed; the clock operates on a nine volt battery.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: The Alaska cedar furniture in Paradise Inn was constructed by Hans Fraehnke, a German carpenter, during the winters from 1916 to 1923. According to a 1949 Tacoma Ledger article,

Fraehnke built the clock's three sections in his Fife workshop. The pieces were then taken up to the Inn by truck and assembled on site.

Significance: This enormous clock continues to preside over the Paradise Inn lobby, evoking considerable comment on a daily basis. One recent visitor declared "that's a real clock," before asking a friend to videotape him standing next to the clock as he looked from it to his wristwatch.

Condition: Although the exterior of the clock is in good condition, the pendulum, striker and other internal mechanisms have been removed. The clock is now an empty cabinet with a face that runs on a nine volt battery.

Research notes: The clock appears in a postcard vignette, "Interiors of Paradise Inn" with a rocking chair providing visual scale. The 1950 Victor E. Roth, Associates, inventory appraises the "13' high rustic Grandfather's clock of hand hewn Alaska cedar" at \$600.00. The inventory also notes the clock's "30" rectangular face, brass works and striker, counterweight wind with 36" pendulum."

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE N

Object: Musical Instrument, Piano

Total Number: 1

Location: Paradise Inn Lobby

CATALOG

Description: This upright piano, manufactured by Schmoller and Mueller of Omaha, is encased in a rustic framework of cedar paneling. The main rectangular section is surrounded by Alaska cedar posts on all four corners. These culminate in whittled points similar to the rear posts of the Type B throne chairs. Two smaller posts on either side of the keyboard also end in points, while two below nailed into circular molded bases and capitols between the underside of the keyboard and the piano base. A lid fashioned from three log pieces rolls back to reveal the keyboard. The internal mechanism is covered by a hinged panel with two knobs decorated by pairs of applied log strips on either side. The back of the piano opens like a cabinet to display the original instrument. The impression that the piano has been wrapped in a rustic package is emphasized by decorative cedar pieces encircling the panels along the upper edge, the bottom and just above the front cabinet door. The darker wood below the keyboard appears to be the original piano. According to an article in the Tacoma Ledger (1949), the original panels were removed one at a time and individually replaced with Alaska cedar. There is a strip of rough log along the bottom with three cuts in it for the pedals. Early photographs show a small, presumably ornamental, harp on top of the piano.

Date: ca. 1919; the piano was unadorned for two or three years.

Dimensions: The piano is 32 1/2" wide at the base and 21" at the top. It is 66 1/2" long and 88 1/2" high.

Materials: Alaska cedar, nails, screws, metal latches, hinges, pedals.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: The piano was paneled and decorated by Hans Fraenhke, the German carpenter who constructed the Inn's Alaska cedar furnishings during the winters from 1916 to 1923.

Eminent Figure/Historical Assoc.: Harry Truman played the piano on his visit to the park in 1945.

Significance: The piano is a unique example of the effort to "rusticate" a traditional piece of furniture. One newspaper article describes Fraenhke's difficulties with "the roll top over the keyboard, made of small branches," which would not fit into the original case. The craftsman's solution is a lid of three log-shaped cedar sections that recedes into the instrument as a single unit. Whereas the other cedar furnishings were

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HABS No. WA-220
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designed from scratch, this was a remodeling and updating of an older piece. Such treatment suggests that rustic was conceived, not only as appropriate to the setting, but also as a stylistic convention.

Condition: Fair; surface wear includes carved grafetti.

Research notes: The 1950 Victor E. Roth and Associates inventory appraises the "hand hewn Alaska cedar rustic upright piano" at \$450.00 and notes the presence of a "string sounding board and keyboard unit."

HABS photographs, 1996; included in photographs is the piano bench, HABS No. WA-220-O.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

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CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
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Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE O

Object: Furniture, Seat, Piano Bench

Total Number: 1

Location: Paradise Inn Lobby

Original Location: same

CATALOG

Description: The top of this hinged piano bench is made of three pieces of varnished Alaska cedar. A border of varnished rough cedar is nailed around the edges. Inside, the bench is a wood box with triangular wedges in the corners providing additional reinforcement. The four corner legs, of rough cedar, are cut to receive the box-like seat. The 1950 Victor E. Roth, Associates, inventory appraises the "rustic hand hewn Alaska cedar piano bench" at \$15.00.

Date: ca. 1919. See "Piano" inventory form.

Dimensions: The bench is 39 1/2" x 19 1/2". It is 20" high.

Materials: Alaska cedar, nails, hinges.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Hans Fraenhke

Eminent Figure/Historical Assoc.: Harry Truman sat on this bench when he played the piano during his visit to the Inn in 1945.

Significance: The bench was built in the rustic style specifically for the newly refurbished rustic piano.

Condition: Good; small crack in seat.

Research notes:

No HABS photography; included with the piano, HABS No. WA-220-N.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE P

Object: Furniture, Table, Cedar

Type: A

Total Number: 6 (A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6)

Location: A-1 and A-2, Community Building, Longmire; A-3 thru A-6, Paradise Inn Lobby

Original Location: Paradise Inn lobby

CATALOG

Description: Although not unusually large, this rustic Alaska cedar table type is designed on a massive scale. The golden-colored table top is made of four split cedar logs, planed and varnished on the surface and ends. On the sides and underside, the logs have been left in their natural state, the same rough, grey cedar as the legs. Both logs and legs have been cut and shaped to accommodate a structural wood frame, which is bolted on the corners and reinforced by horizontal pieces spanning the underside of the table. The sides of the frame have been left natural and knotty. Although rough and unadorned, the table has a finished appearance, particularly when viewed from its heavily varnished ends. The 1950 Victor E. Roth, Associates, inventory appraises all six of these "hand hewn Alaska cedar tables" at \$372.00.

Date: ca. 1919

Dimensions: The table is 30 1/2" high; the top measures 38" x 69 1/2".

Materials: The table is constructed of Alaskan cedar; finishing nails, nuts and bolts are used in the frame supporting the top.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: The Alaska cedar furniture in Paradise Inn was constructed by Hans Fraehnke, a German carpenter, during the winters from 1916 to 1923.

Significance: These rustic tables are among the unique Alaska cedar furnishings created for the park. A photograph from the 1920s shows these tables placed longwise along the wall of windows in the Inn lobby; visitors are sitting in hickory chairs, one on either end of each table, and all appear to be writing. Today, the four tables remaining in the Inn have been turned crosswise and are used in conjunction with eight massive rustic benches. The tables are now the setting for a variety of activities including eating and playing board games.

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Condition:

- A-1 some scratches and gouges in top
- A-2 some scratches and gouges in top
- A-3 surface damage resulting from daily use; NPS property tag #56827
- A-4 surface damage resulting from daily use; NPS property tag #56828
- A-5 surface damage resulting from daily use; NPS property tag #56829
- A-6 surface damage resulting from daily use; NPS property tag #56830

Research notes: Inventory tags are located on part of the wood frame underneath the table tops.

HABS Photography, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE Q

Object: Furniture, Table, Cedar

Type: B

Total Number: 2 (B-1, B-2)

Location: Community Building, Longmire

Original Location: Unknown

Subset of: Alaska Cedar Furnishings

CATALOG

Description: This rustic cedar table is constructed from a table top and four posts without any additional wood reinforcements. The table top appears to be a solid piece of cedar, but is actually the centers of five trees, planed, joined and varnished. The ends of the top are also varnished, although the sides are rough. The unpolished cedar legs are pegged directly into the top. Furnishings in the community building include a larger table of this type and two tables of a similar size but different style top.

Date: ca. 1919

Dimensions: The table is 37 1/2" x 71 1/2" and 29 1/2" tall.

Materials: The table is constructed of Alaska cedar.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: The Alaska cedar furniture in Paradise Inn was constructed by Hans Fraehnke, a German carpenter, during the winters from 1916 to 1923. This table is simpler than most of Fraehnke's work, but closely resembles the more elaborate tables and chairs in size, material and finish. If not constructed by Fraehnke, the table was clearly built to harmonize with his style.

Significance: Although rustic only in the contrast between their varnished tops and rough posts, these extremely simple tables are appropriate for their alpine setting. They are among the unique Alaska cedar furnishings created for the park.

Condition:

B-1 fair; cracks in vertical posts

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B-2 fair; cracks in vertical posts

Research notes:

HABS Photography, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

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INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
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REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE R

Object: Furniture, Table, Cedar

Type: C

Total Number: 1

Location: Backcountry Permit Office, Administration Building, Longmire

Original Location: Unknown

CATALOG

Description: This rustic cedar table is constructed from a table top and four posts without any additional wood reinforcements. The table top appears to be a solid piece of cedar, but is actually the centers of five trees, planed, joined and varnished. The ends of the top are also varnished, although the sides are rough. The unpolished cedar legs are pegged directly into the top. Although slightly wider and over a foot longer, this table resembles the type B table type, which is also similar to the tables in Paradise Inn. However, there are four evenly-spaced cut out sections along each side of the type C table, where screws have been used to connect post and table top pieces. This difference in construction suggests that the table may not have been built by German carpenter Hans Fraehnke.

Date: Unknown

Dimensions: The table is 41" x 95" and 29 3/4" tall.

Materials: The table is constructed of Alaska cedar; screws and bolts are used throughout.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Unknown

Significance: Although rustic only in the contrast between their varnished tops and rough posts, these extremely simple tables are appropriate for their alpine setting. If not built by Fraehnke, this table represents the Park Service's commitment to continuing the tradition of rustic furnishings.

Condition: Good

Research notes:

No HABS photograph.

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Cataloguer: S. Allaback

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REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE S

Object: Furniture, Table, Cedar

Type: D

Total Number: 1

Location: Community Building, Longmire

Original Location: Curio Shop, Paradise Inn

CATALOG

Description: Over fifteen feet long, this massive, narrow table may have been constructed specifically for exhibit purposes before it was moved to the lobby's curio shop, probably during the late thirties. The table top is fashioned from two large cedars, split in half and set, rough side down, into a frame of 9" wide beams. The frame is bolted together at the corners on the underside, and four horizontal reinforcements are screwed into the bottom at equal intervals across the cedar planks. On one side, a 7" "window" has been cut into the framing beam, possibly to make room for chairs. The varnished cedar "trunks" forming the table top have been left rough on the underside, but varnished on the ends, creating the distinctive rustic silhouette of the smaller, type A tables.

Date: 1917

Dimensions: The table is 15' x 31 1/2" and stands 30 1/2" tall.

Materials: The table is constructed of Alaskan cedar; screws, nuts and bolts are used in the frame supporting the top.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: The Alaska cedar furniture in Paradise Inn was constructed by Hans Fraehnke, a German carpenter, during the winters from 1916 to 1923. In addition to similar exterior detailing, this table has the same bolted wood frame support as the smaller Community Building tables and the Paradise Inn throne chairs.

Significance: Massively proportioned rustic tables are among the unique Alaska cedar furnishings created for the park. A 1917 Asahel Curtis photograph shows this table covered with postcards and pamphlets, evidently for a public exhibition in the Inn lobby. An equally massive wood "easel" mounted with pictures stands across from the table. Such tables were created for public displays rather than intimate gatherings; they are rarely accompanied by chairs. The 1950 Victor E. Roth, Associates, inventory lists a

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"15'x31"x36" high hand hewn Alaska cedar display table in the curio shop. It is appraised at \$90.00.

Condition: Fair; scratches

Research notes:

HABS Photography, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

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REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE T

Object: Furniture, Table, Cedar

Type: E

Total Number: 1

Location: Community Building, Longmire

Original Location: Unknown

Subset of: Alaska Cedar Furnishings

CATALOG

Description: This simple table is a larger version of the type B table, extending almost twelve feet. The 6" thick table top is fashioned from six joined, planed and varnished tree sections. The ends are also planed and varnished, but the sides and legs are rough cedar. One central peg or screw attaches each trunk-like leg into the table top.

Date: ca. 1919

Dimensions: The table is 12' x 46" and stands 30 1/4" tall.

Materials: The table is constructed of Alaska cedar.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: The Alaska cedar furniture in Paradise Inn was constructed by Hans Fraehnke, a German carpenter, during the winters from 1916 to 1923.

Significance: These rustic tables are among the unique Alaska cedar furnishings created for the park. This table's simple construction resembles that of the smaller type B tables and throne chair in the Community Building and the settee in Paradise Inn.

Condition: Fair; scratches

Research notes:

No HABS photograph.
Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE U

Object: Furniture, Table, Cedar

Type: F

Total Number: 1

Location: Paradise Inn

Subset of: Alaska Cedar Furnishings

CATALOG

Description: The top of this truly massive table is fashioned from five planed and varnished log sections; the underside remains rough bark. Seven wood pegs are evenly spaced in the upper left side of the table top. Both ends of the top have been varnished to emphasize the cross-section of tree trunk and natural wood grain. Diagonal cross braces of rough log meet at the center of each end. This end bracing is joined to the bolted wood frame underneath the table top. Side reinforcement functions in the same way. A newspaper article in the Tacoma Ledger (1949) notes that it took eight men to move the completed table. This is one of the two "hand hewn Alaska cedar tables" appraised at \$480.00 in the 1950 Victor E. Roth, Associates inventory.

Date: ca. 1919

Dimensions: The table is 14' x 5'2" and stands 31" high.

Materials: The table is constructed of Alaska cedar.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: The Alaska cedar furniture in Paradise Inn was constructed by Hans Fraehnke, a German carpenter, during the winters from 1916 to 1923.

Significance: The largest type of table constructed for Paradise Inn, it is the centerpiece of many early photographs and remains a focal point of the lobby. The table is too large for chairs or benches, and serves more as a stage for public presentations and other public uses than as an intimate setting for eating or talking.

Condition: Fair; scratches

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Research notes:

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE V

Object: Furniture, Table, Cedar

Type: G

Total Number: 1

Location: Paradise Inn

Subset of: Alaska Cedar Furnishings

CATALOG

Description: The top of this truly massive table is fashioned from four planed and varnished log sections; the ends are smooth, but the sides have been left rough. The underside has been planed. Underneath, the table has a bolted and nailed wood frame reinforced by three cross pieces, each with eight screws. Diagonal cross braces of rough log meet at the center of each end. This end bracing is joined to the bolted wood frame underneath the table top. Side reinforcement functions in the same way. A newspaper article in the Tacoma Ledger (1949) notes that it took eight men to move the completed table. This is one of the two "hand hewn Alaska cedar tables" appraised at \$480.00 in the 1950 Victor E. Roth, Associates inventory.

Date: ca. 1919

Dimensions: The table is 14' x 5'2" and stands 31" high. The table top is 4 5/8" thick.

Materials: The table is constructed of Alaska cedar.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: The Alaska cedar furniture in Paradise Inn was constructed by Hans Fraehnke, a German carpenter, during the winters from 1916 to 1923.

Significance: The largest type of table constructed for Paradise Inn, it is the centerpiece of many early photographs and remains a focal point of the lobby. The table is too large for chairs or benches, and serves more as a stage for public presentations and other public uses than as an intimate setting for eating or talking.

Condition: Fair; scratches; NPS property tag #56831

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Research notes:

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

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Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE W

Object: Furniture, Seat, Chair, Throne

Type: A

Total Number: 2 (A-1, A-2)

Location: A-1, Paradise Inn Lobby, near dining room entrance; A-2, Paradise Inn Lobby, near snack bar

CATALOG

Description: This is one of two types of massive Alaska cedar chairs created for the Paradise Inn lobby. Over five feet tall, the majestic "throne chair" is formed by four cedar posts, the rear two of which bend inward at the seat, as if under the weight of an imaginary sitter. The tops of the posts are cut at an angle and varnished to reveal golden wood. Several cedar planks have been joined to form the seat and seatback, which are varnished, golden-colored cedar. The seat is cut to accommodate the curved front posts. The rectangular seatback is rough bark on the sides, chamfered on the top and bottom, and decorated with a 4" square diamond cutout about 8" from the top, where it culminates in a point. Mortise and tenon construction is used to join the major posts and armrests; the seatback is screwed into two rungs spanning the rear posts. Underneath the seat, a wood frame with screws and bolts at each corner provides structural reinforcement. The 1950 inventory by Roth and Associates describes the group of chairs as "4 high back Alaska cedar hand hewn rustic throne seats," valued at \$180.00.

Date: ca. September, 1918, Asahel Curtis photograph #40214

Dimensions: The chair is approximately 63 1/2" high, 35 3/4" wide, and 29" deep. The seat is 18 1/2" high, and the seatback measures 43 1/2" x 13 3/4". The armrests are 5 1/2" in diameter.

Materials: The chair is Alaska cedar, both in its natural bark-covered state and heavily varnished. Screws and bolts are used in the wood frame underneath the seat.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: The Alaska cedar furniture in Paradise Inn was constructed by Hans Fraehnke, a German carpenter, during the winters from 1916 to 1923.

Significance: As a group, the Alaska cedar pieces are a unique example of handcrafted rustic furnishings specifically created for a mountain lodge. In its size and simplicity, this furniture addresses the natural landscape, appropriately diminishing the visitor accustomed to more human proportions. The two throne chairs of this type are featured on either side of the fireplace (west?) in a 1918 photograph by Asahel Curtis.

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Condition:

A-1 Good; gouge in seat back; marked #3 on underside

A-2 Good; NPS property tag #56844

Research notes: Inventory tags are located underneath the seats.

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
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Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE X

Object: Furniture, Seat, Chair, Throne

Type: B

Total Number: 2 (B-1, B-2)

Location: B-1, Paradise Inn Lobby, to the right of piano, facing parking lot; B-2, Paradise Inn lobby, to the left of piano, facing parking lot

Subset of: Rustic Alaska cedar furnishings

CATALOG

Description: This is one of two types of massive Alaska cedar chairs created for the Paradise Inn lobby. Almost six five feet tall, the majestic "throne chair" is formed by four cedar posts, the tops of which are "whittled" to a point and varnished to reveal golden wood. Several cedar planks have been joined to form the seat and seat back, which are varnished, golden-colored cedar. The seat is cut to accommodate the front posts. Several of the knots in the posts appear polished, and the ends of the armrests are varnished. The rectangular seat back is rough bark on the sides, chamfered on the top and bottom, and culminates in a tradition "double wave" design. Mortise and tenon construction is used to join the major posts and armrests; the seat back is screwed into two rungs spanning the rear posts. Underneath the seat, a wood frame with screws and bolts at each corner provides structural reinforcement. The 1950 inventory by Roth and Associates describes the group of chairs as "4 high back Alaska cedar hand hewn rustic throne seats," valued at \$180.00.

Date: ca. 1919

Dimensions: The chair is approximately 69 3/4" high, 35 3/4" wide, and 27" deep. The seat is 18 3/4" high, and the seat back measures 43" x 17 1/2." The armrests are 5 1/2" in diameter.

Materials: The chair is Alaska cedar, both in its natural bark-covered state and heavily varnished. Screws and bolts are used in the wood frame underneath the seat. Nails reinforce the mortise and tenon construction.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: The Alaska cedar furniture in Paradise Inn was constructed by Hans Fraehnke, a German carpenter, during the winters from 1916 to 1923.

Significance: As a group, the Alaska cedar pieces are a unique example of handcrafted rustic furnishings

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, RUSTIC FURNISHINGS

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specifically created for a mountain lodge. In its size and simplicity, this furniture addresses the natural landscape, appropriately diminishing the visitor accustomed to more human proportions.

Condition:

B-1 Good; some scratches and cracks; NPS property tag #56843

B-2 Good; hole in left arm missing peg; some scratches on posts; NPS property tag #56845

Research Notes: Inventory tags are located underneath the seats.

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE Y

Object: Furniture, Seat, Chair, Throne

Type: C

Number: 1

Location: Community Building, stage area

Subset of: Rustic Alaska cedar furnishings

CATALOG

Description: This is one of three types of massive Alaska cedar chairs created for the park. Although not as large as the "throne chairs" currently in Paradise Inn, it is nevertheless a majestic seat and companion to the Inn's cedar settee. Like the settee, this throne chair sits on a simple wood frame without bolts. The seat is made of four or five cedar planks, cut to fit around the post holes. The rectangular seatback, chamfered at the top, is screwed into two rungs spanning the rear posts. The tops of the posts are cut at a slight angle and varnished to reveal golden wood; the ends of the armrests are also varnished. Mortise and tenon construction is used to join the major posts and armrests, with large nails at the major joints.

Date: ca. 1919

Dimensions: The chair is 31 3/4" wide, 26 1/2" deep and 46 3/4" tall. Its seat is 16" high and the seat back measures 13 3/4" x 26 1/2". The arms are 4 1/2" in diameter.

Materials: The chair is Alaska cedar, both in its natural bark-covered state and heavily varnished.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: The Alaska cedar furniture in Paradise Inn was constructed by Hans Fraehnke, a German carpenter, during the winters from 1916 to 1923.

Significance: As a group, the Alaska cedar pieces are a unique example of handcrafted rustic furnishings specifically created for a mountain lodge. In its size and simplicity, this furniture addresses the natural landscape, appropriately diminishing the visitor accustomed to more human proportions.

Condition: Poor; the seat is cracked across the front. A similar crack is developing in the back of the seat.

Research notes:

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

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INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE Z

Object: Furniture, Seat, Settee, Cedar

Number: 1

Location: Paradise Inn Lobby, against gift shop wall, near snack bar

Subset of: Rustic Alaska cedar furnishings

CATALOG

Description: This Alaska cedar settee displays the contrast between a rough, grey cedar frame and varnished seat and seatbacks characteristic of its craftsman's work. Although resembling the earlier cedar throne chairs in material and style, the settee has continuous front and rear posts. Planks in the seat bottom have been cut to fit around them, eliminating the need for a bolted internal frame. Mortise and tenon construction is accompanied by oversized nails in the arms and posts. Stretchers between the rear posts are carved out to accommodate two separate rectangular seat backs. The posts terminate in varnished angle-cuts similar to those of the type A throne chair. Other than its individual seat backs, which appear unusual in a simple bench, the settee is without embellishment.

Date: ca. 1919

Dimensions: The settee is 37 1/2" tall. The seat is 16 3/4" from the floor and 26 1/4" wide and 49 1/4" long. The seatbacks each measure 13 1/4" x 16 3/4". The armposts are 4 1/4" in diameter.

Materials: The settee is Alaska cedar, both in its natural bark-covered state and heavily varnished. Screws and bolts are used in the wood frame underneath the seat.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Paradise Inn's dramatic massive cedar furnishings have been attributed to an itinerant German carpenter named Hans Fraehnke. The current concessioner, Mount Rainier Guest Services, claims that the old carpenter began his work in the Inn during the winter of 1919. However, photographs indicate that at least two throne chairs were completed the year before. According to a history compiled by the Rainier National Park Company's secretary from 1922-27, H. E. Osborn, the furniture was designed by Hans Fraehnke, a Swiss cabinet maker. The story is further complicated by a newspaper article claiming Fraehnke worked at the Inn from 1916-1923. Hans remains a mysterious figure.

Significance: As a group, the Alaska cedar pieces are a unique example of handcrafted rustic furnishings specifically created for a mountain lodge. Although this is the only settee of its type, a similar chair occupies the small stage space in the Community Building at Longmire. The two pieces were most likely

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, RUSTIC FURNISHINGS

HABS No. WA-220

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designed together, perhaps for a room other than the lobby of Paradise Inn.

Condition: Fair; crack in seat; scratches and multiple cracks in posts; NPS accession #56838

Research notes: The settee does not appear in the 1950 inventory by Victor E. Roth and Associates.

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE AA

Object: Furniture, Stump Planter

Total Number: 1

Location: Paradise Inn Lobby, near snack bar

Original Location: Paradise Inn Lobby, in front of dining room

CATALOG

Description: This planter is made of vertical wood slats joined together with pegs. The ends of the slats form a varnished upper rim that surrounds a shallow bowl filled with concrete. A plastic plant surrounded by moss currently occupies the bowl. The bottom of the planter is painted in the green, blue, and yellow-orange stripes characteristic of the lobby interior.

Date: 1917

Dimensions: The stump is 31" tall and has a 19" diameter. The indentation is 2" deep.

Materials: The "bowl" of the wood planter appears to be lined in concrete, perhaps for holding water.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Hans Fraehnke

Significance: This may be the rustic planter pictured in a 1917 Asahel Curtis photograph of the fireplace and registration desk. The planter is placed in front of the door to the dining room and wears a sign that reads "closed until next meal." It appears to be holding a live plant. At this date, the planter was unpainted, as were all interior posts.

Condition: Good; cracks in wood pieces.

Research notes:

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE BB

Object: Mail Sign

Total Number: 1

Location: Paradise Inn Lobby, above mail slot

Original Location: same

CATALOG

Description: The sign is a varnished piece of Alaska cedar outlined with rough cedar pieces, which have varnished, angle-cut tops like the type-A throne chairs. The vertical pieces are pegged together and cut to fit into the corner beam of the gift shop, where the sign hangs above the mail slot. "Mail" is spelled out in wood letters nailed together and attached to the center of the cedar backing. The choice of knotty, burned framing pieces contributes to a rustic effect.

Date: ca. 1920s

Dimensions: The sign measures 42" x 45" including framing pieces; the central cedar section is 24" tall. The two vertical framing pieces measure 6" in diameter.

Materials: Alaska cedar; finishing nails.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Hans Fraehnke

Significance: The signs in Paradise Inn demonstrate a concern for the lobby's overall interior design; every detail contributes to the rustic atmosphere. A 1927 postcard entitled "Interiors of Paradise Inn" shows the mail drop and sign among three other vignettes. Part of the message on the back of the card reads "saw these unique things in the lobby of the inn."

Condition: Good

Research notes: A "36"x24" hand hewn Alaska cedar mail sign" is appraised at \$7.00 in the 1950 inventory by Victor E. Roth, Associates.

No HABS photograph; included in the mail drop images (HABS No. WA-220-CC).
Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE CC

Object: Mail Drop

Total Number: 1

Location: Paradise Inn Lobby, near registration desk

Original Location: same

CATALOG

Description: This is a stump-shaped mail drop made of ten log sections pegged into a central core. The applied log pieces are various sizes, rough on the front and varnished smooth on the exposed upper ends. Each log section has two wooden pegs about six inches from its top and bottom. A slot has been cut into one of the log sections, opposite a door that spans two logs. The door has a sculptural handle of gnarled, varnished wood pegged into the stump base and is attached with two 6" hinges. The base of the mail drop is painted in the lobby motif: green, blue, yellow-orange, blue and green stripes, with a single, 11" high pine tree above, one for each log. The stump has a 4" deep indentation in the top. This "bowl," which appears to be lined with concrete, currently holds a plastic plant surrounded by florist's moss.

Date: pre 1922

Dimensions: The mail drop is 47" tall. It has a base of approximately 50" in diameter and a top measuring about 30". The indentation in the top of the drop is 4" deep and 22 1/2" in diameter. The mail slot is 7" x 1 1/2".

Materials: The drop is made of Alaska cedar boards. The bowl is filled with a concrete-like material. There are two 6" hinges.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Hans Fraehnke

Significance: The mail drop demonstrates changing fashions in Paradise Inn's lobby furnishings. Originally, the drop was unpainted and without a plant. A 1927 postcard entitled "Interiors of Paradise Inn," depicts the mail drop as a simple container for letters, reminiscent of plain tavern furniture. During the 1930s, the base of the mail drop received the same decorative painting as the lobby columns and registration desk. Today, the drop is decorated to suggest a rustic tree stump, with plants growing "naturally" out of the rotten core.

Condition: Fair; varnish is worn.

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Research notes: The 1950 Victor E. Roth and Associates inventory mentions the "hand hewn Alaska cedar mail sign," appraised at \$7.00, but does not include the mail drop.

HABS photographs, 1996, also include the mail sign (HABS No. WA-220-BB).

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE DD

Object: Furniture, Table, Desk

Type: A

Number: 1

Location: Paradise Inn, General Manager's Office

Original Location:

CATALOG

Description: The front and ends of this heavy rustic desk are covered with a veneer of vertical log sections--twelve across the front and six on either end--nailed over a traditional desk frame. There is a file drawer with a smaller drawer above on either side of the center drawer. Two logs are nailed above the small side drawers. The desk top is a varnished piece of wood, possibly Alaska cedar, and contrasts with the rough log surface.

Date: After 1950

Dimensions: The desk is 3' x 6' and 31" tall.

Materials: The applied logs are Alaska cedar.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Unknown

Significance: Not a traditional style of office furniture, particularly in a hotel, this "NPS rustic" design resembles park architecture more than typical furniture. The sturdy, log-covered desk is absolutely utilitarian, with only the log coating as embellishment, but unusual in its size and weight.

Condition: Fair; scratches and wear on front; NPS property tag #56848

Research notes: This is not the "50" roll top oak desk with blotter" in Mr. Sceva's office at the time of the 1950 Victor E. Roth, Associates inventory.

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE EE

Object: Art, Painting, Mural (framed piece)

Type: A

Number: 1

Location: General Manager's Office, Paradise Inn

Original Location: Glacier Room, Paradise Inn?

CATALOG

Description: This framed piece of painted wood, a fragment of a mural, depicts a mustashed Swiss climber clad in lederhosen, vest, argile socks, boots with crampons and an ice axe. He is sitting on the snow drinking from a mug, with his pack nearby, among the snow-covered trees. A St. Bernard dog with a barrel, probably full of the drink, looks on. The caption reads "Rainier, Rover?". The painted surface is made of two sheets of wood, and framed in a dark wood frame with a lighter wood on the inside acting as matting.

Date: Unknown

Dimensions: The mural is approximately 39 1/4" square in its frame. The dark part of the frame is 2 1/2" wide and 3/4" deep. The light wood inner frame is 1/4".

Materials: The frame and painted surface are different types of wood.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Unknown

Significance: The very existence of this mural fragment indicates that it was considered worthy of preservation. The mural's theme is an example of interior decoration in the "Swiss chalet" style popular during the early decades of the twentieth century. It may have been painted in conjunction with the colorful "forest and icicle" motif on the lobby posts and selected pieces of furniture.

Condition: Fair; crack in wood

Research notes:

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE FF

Object: Lighting Device, Light Fixtures

Type: A

Total Number: 17

Location: Community Building, Longmire

CATALOG

Description: The Community Building's unique wrought iron light fixtures--three chandeliers, eight single-candle wall sconces and six double-candle wall sconces--probably date back to the building's construction in 1927. Single-candle sconces surround the fireplace and stage. The double sconces are screwed into standards bolted between the twin vertical wall posts; the chandeliers hang from chains in the ceiling. Each candle sconce consists of a tin candle holder, candle, flame-shaped lightbulb and copper shade. In the wall fixtures, these are surrounded by a rusticated wrought-iron frame, the top of which is attached to a ring that hangs from an iron hook suspended from a base in the wall. The chandeliers consist of five candles--three in the center and one on each end--arranged in a row on a horizontal strip of metal. These are divided by two chains attached to rings and ornamental metal fittings that hang from a central ceiling beam. The chains pass through the metal base, where they are attached to additional decorative iron rings. The ends of the bases are bent downwards and rusticated with stained indentations. Vertical elements of wall sconces are similarly treated. The diamond pattern punched into two sides of the shade draws attention to the warm copper color and creates interesting shadow effects on the log walls.

Date: ca. 1927

Dimensions: Each log piece measures from 46 1/2" to 48" long and approximately 8" in diameter. The fixture is about 24" from its bottom to the uppermost bulb.

Materials: The frames around the candles are made of wrought-iron. The candle holders are tin. The shades are copper. Each "candle" has a lightbulb and the necessary wiring and components.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Unknown

Significance: These fixtures are an excellent example of manufactured NPS rustic; the old-fashioned candlestick base and holder is indented with a pattern of nicks and then given a dark patina to suggest age and use. The iron rings, chain and hanging apparatus are heavy and irregular, as if designed to appear

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
HABS No. WA-220
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forged by the local blacksmith. Similar fixtures featuring faux candlesticks and wrought-iron fittings were typical of the rustic style in park buildings, hotels and private "camps."

Condition: The fixtures are all in good condition.

Research notes:

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE GG

Object: Lighting Device, Light Fixtures

Type: B

Total Number: 6

Location: 4, Longmire Administration Building, Backcountry Permit Office; 2, Paradise Ranger Station.

CATALOG

Description: The centerpiece of these round chandeliers is a circular band of tin suspended from chains that meet at the roof, where they are gathered and bolted into the ceiling. Five globular lightbulbs with rustic metal fittings hang from shorter chains attached at equal distances to the lower part of the band. The band itself is decorated with short incised marks around the bottom, fluting around the top and an incised pattern of five or six regularly spaced elongated diamond shapes around the center. The fluted and pitted tin around the bases of the lightbulbs provides an additional rustic flourish.

Date: ca. 1927

Dimensions: The fixtures are 18 1/2" in diameter and measure 6 1/2" from the top of the band to the base of the lightbulb. The tin band is 3" wide.

Materials: The chandeliers are tin. Each has a round lightbulb and the necessary electrical components.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Unknown

Significance: Although entirely different in shape and style, these rustic light fixtures are similar in material and rustication to those in the community building. The four round chandeliers are designed to illuminate a small, relatively square office space. In contrast, the chandeliers and wall sconces in the community building provide lighting for a elongated space with two primary focal points--the stage and the fireplace. Such differences demonstrate the park service's serious effort to create architectural diversity and furnish buildings in an appropriate rustic style based, not on a general standard, but on conditions specific to the site.

Condition: The fixtures are all in good condition.

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Research notes:

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE HH

Object: Lighting Device, Light Fixtures

Type: C

Total Number: 5

Location: Dining Room, Paradise Inn

CATALOG

Description: These rustic chandeliers are constructed of three log pieces pegged together in a triangle. Round light bulbs hang from fluted metal rosettes below the corners of the logs. Above each of these is a metal candlestick with a round bulb. The fixtures are hung by chains attached to the corners and gathered up into a metal attachment, which hangs from another chain bolted into the ceiling.

Date: ca. 1917

Dimensions: The chandeliers measure 24" from the bottom of the bulbs to the top of the candlesticks. The log pieces are 8" in diameter and approximately 47" long.

Materials: The fixtures are log with metal fittings. Each has a round lightbulb and the necessary electrical components.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Unknown

Significance: In early (1918) photographs of the Paradise Inn lobby, these fixtures alternate with Japanese lanterns. The examples currently in the dining room may have been moved from the lobby. Early photographs also show that the entire dining room was once lit by these fixtures. Lanterns replaced the central fixtures briefly, probably during the thirties. Today, the triangular fixtures hang in the center of the room, with reproduction lanterns on either side.

Condition: The fixtures are all in good condition.

Research notes:

HABS Photographs, 1996.
Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE II

Object: Furniture, Temperature Control Device, Andirons

Total Number: 2 (A and B)

Location: Paradise Inn, lobby

CATALOG

Description: These wrought-iron andirons are decorated with a series of trees (probably Alaska cedar) bolted to an iron base. The base is supported by iron "runners" that extend behind it into the fireplace, acting as a stand. Two large trees frame the fire, while three smaller ones and shrubs ornament the space between; small trees droop inward on either end. The tree foliage has incised leaf designs and the trunks are indented with lines to simulate bark. The pattern of trees and shrubs is different on each set of andirons, although they were clearly constructed as a pair. The difference in decorative treatment is a trademark of the rustic style, in which variation is a valued mark of individual craftsmanship.

Date: ca. 1930s, definitely pre-1945.

Dimensions: The andirons are approximately 54" long and 36" tall.

Materials: They are made of wrought iron. Wire is used to bind the base to the runners.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: These andirons resemble work done by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s. If not constructed by the CCC, the andirons certainly reflect its design influence.

Significance: The andirons represent a later addition to the rustic atmosphere of Paradise Inn. Since the Inn's opening in 1917, the fireplaces have been gathering places in the lobby, and the andirons reflect this interest in a communal hearth. A photograph taken during World War II shows two women in military dress gazing up at the fireplace, their hands resting on the wrought iron bars above the andirons.

Condition: The andirons in the fireplace near the registration desk (A) are in good condition. A treetop is missing from the andirons in the fireplace near the snackbar.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, RUSTIC FURNISHINGS

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Research notes: The andirons are accompanied by fireplace screens with wire pinetree designs. The 1950 Victor E. Roth, Associates, inventory appraises two "60x56x24" deep hardware cloth fireplace screens and pair of 32" high highly ornamental wrought iron andirons" at \$390.00."

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE JJ

Object: Furniture, Seat, Bench, Cedar

Type: B

Total Number: 2 (B-1, B-2)

Location: Community Building, Longmire

Original Location: Unknown

CATALOG

Description: This bench is a horizontal section of planed log running half the length of the table and placed on two two-foot wide wedge-shaped log pieces. The bench is varnished on the sitting surface and the ends, but rough on the sides. Although created to appear a casual arrangement of logs, the bench is cleverly pegged together on the inside.

Date: Unknown

Dimensions: B-1 is 72" x 24" and 18 1/4" high; B-2 is 23" x 71 1/2" and 18 1/2" high.

Materials: The benches are constructed of Alaskan cedar.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: The Alaska cedar furniture in Paradise Inn was constructed by Hans Fraehnke, a German carpenter, during the winters from 1916 to 1923.

Significance: These rustic benches are among the unique Alaska cedar furnishings created for the park. The benches were probably not constructed for use with the massive tables in the community building, one of which was used for displays in the Curio Shop at Paradise Inn. However, their suitability of proportion and style demonstrates the adaptability of park rustic furnishings and their continued use in new settings.

Condition: Good

Research notes:

No HABS photograph; however, included in photographs for HABS No. WA-220-Q.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE KK

Object: Furniture, Seat, Upright Bench, Cedar

Type: A

Total Number: 8 (A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, A-8)

Location: Paradise Inn lobby

Original Location: Unknown

Subset of: Alaska Cedar Furnishings

CATALOG

Description: These massive rustic benches have smooth varnished seats fashioned from two tree sections and rough cedar posts and stretchers. The corners of the seats are cut out to receive the posts. Mortise and tenon construction is used throughout, with four pegs on either end of each seat. The tops of the posts and ends of the armrests are cut straight across and varnished. Each seat back has two stretchers placed about 8" apart, forming the back rest. The posts extend about a foot above the upper stretcher. The rear posts have been painted in the lobby motif--green, blue and yellow-orange stripes with a tree pattern--decorating the tops and bottoms of the central beams. The front posts of each bench appear to have been replaced with a different kind of wood. The armrests have screws covered with wood plugs that may once have functioned to join shorter front posts in the style of the throne chairs and settee. If not original, the armrests were cut down to fit into the new posts.

Date: Unknown

Dimensions: The benches are 36" x 32" and 48 1/2" high from floor to top of rear post. The posts measure 7"-8" in diameter.

Materials: The benches are Alaska cedar.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: The Alaska cedar furniture in Paradise Inn was constructed by Hans Fraehnke, a German carpenter, during the winters from 1916 to 1923.

Significance: Although these rustic benches are in the style of the other furnishings, they were probably not constructed for use with the small cedar tables currently lining the lobby wall. The benches may have been moved from another building or, possibly, once served as outdoor furniture.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, RUSTIC FURNISHINGS

HABS No. WA-220

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Condition:

- A-1 cracks in rear and front posts; fragment of NPS property tag
- A-2 cracks in rear and front posts; NPS property tag #56836
- A-3 some gouges in tops of rear posts; initials carved in seat
- A-4 cracks in rear and front posts; NPS #56835
- A-5 cracks in rear posts, front posts and seat; NPS #56837
- A-6 crack in left front post; NPS #56840
- A-7 cracks in rear posts; NPS #56834
- A-8 cracks in posts and seat; NPS #56839

Research notes: Inventory tags are located under the armrests on the whittled post ends. The front posts may be a later addition; they are unpainted and have stained, rather than varnished, tops.

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

CATALOG RECORD WORK SHEET-CULTURAL RESOURCES
INVENTORY OF RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park

REGISTRATION

HABS No. WA-220, PIECE LL

Object: Furniture, Household Accessory, Wastebasket

Total Number: 1

Location: Paradise Inn, General Manager's Office

Original Location: Unknown

CATALOG

Description: This stump-shaped wastebasket is made of eighteen wood slats that taper toward the bottom, where they are screwed into a wooden base. The slats are joined with horizontal metal brads and nailed at the four corners. The basket has a removable copper liner with a molded lip extending about 1/2" above the wood frame. There are two wooden handles about two inches below the copper rim. The use of joined wood slats resemble the surface treatment of the desk, with its applied log pieces, and the mail slot, composed of ten log sections.

Date: ca. 1920s

Dimensions: The basket stands 15 1/4" high and is roughly 14" square at the top and 11" at the base. A 1/2" copper lip extends over the wood base. The copper liner is approximately 11" square.

Materials: Wood and copper; brads, screws and nails.

Craftsman/Manufacturer: Unknown

Significance: This unusual wastebasket demonstrates the effort to create a total rustic environment. The attention to every detail, even one as insignificant as a wastebasket, is characteristic of the Inn's early years.

Condition: Good

Research notes:

HABS Photographs, 1996.

Cataloguer: S. Allaback

PART III: APPENDIX¹ AND SOURCES

¹ The appendix is selected pages from a "certified appraisal" of Rainier National Park Company property performed by Victor E. Roth and Associates, San Francisco, Calif., in October, 1950. The inventory is in the archives of Mount Rainier National Park, Longmire, Wash.

LONGMIRENATIONAL PARK INNEQUIPMENT

Replacement
Value
Less Dep.

Lobby

2	116x26x42" high plate glass display case with interior lights	360.00
1	90x26x42" high plate glass display case, hinged top, window rear mirrors, shelf and interior lighting	143.00
1	90" frontx18x48" high curved plate glass display case of 5' radius with stepped interior shelves and interior lighting	185.00
1	126x30x34" high wooden wrapping counter with shelf below	36.00
1	5' two shelf wall bracket	3.00
3	31x31" maple top tables	30.00
1	721 National cash register, serial #2762614. Mahogany finish	135.00
1	24x21" wrapping stand with roll paper holder	5.00
1	72x54x12" hardware cloth fireplace screen	20.00
6	Wide, open arm, oak easy chair with imitation leather covered seat and back cushions	72.00
2	34x22x30" high oak writing tables with blotters, pen and ink well	24.00
7	Rustic hickory wicker arm and side chairs	28.00
2	Folding steel card tables	4.00
3	Two lamp, brass finish, floor lamps with 16" diameter parchment shade	14.00
3	Bronze finish steel smoke-a-dors with 7" dia. glass ash tray	14.00
8	Pairs drapes, 4x6'	35.00
1	12" face Seth Thomas key wind regulator clock	10.00
1	Pair 12'x6' high, 14 oz. awning cloth curtain with steel bar reinforcement grommets, eye hooks and slide wire	35.00
1	Steel smoke-a-dor with chrome finish	1.00
1	10" dia. pottery sand urn	6.00
2	10" dia. steel pipe sand urns	7.00
1	6x6' high plywood back bar with two shelves and 30x30x9" glass front enclosed cabinet	20.00
1	24x20"-10 slot cigarette rack	2.00
1	336 National cash register, serial #1181921. Bronze case	145.00





LONGMIRE

NATIONAL PARK INN

EQUIPMENT

Veranda

1	31x31" hickory table	4.00	
17	Hickory wicker chairs	68.00	
		<hr/>	
	Total Veranda		72.00

Kitchen

1	Edison 22" single oven heavy duty hotel and restaurant electric range Conditions: good	625.00	
1	Lange 2-20-70 coal fired two 20" oven griddle top commissary range with water heating coils Conditions: fair	295.00	
1	36x18" Edison standard hotel and restaurant two burner electric griddle on wood stand Conditions: good	170.00	
1	8x4'x30" high sheet metal lined range canopy with 10" dia. x 16" galv. metal vent and roof cap, electric light outlet Condition: good	130.00	
1	40 cu.ft. Tyler reach-in electric refrigerator, Serial #R75839, with glass doors, flo-cold evaporator unit and 1/2 H.P. Sherer-Gillett F-12 remote compressor unit #64809 Conditions: very good	875.00	
1	58x24x16" deep 3 compartment galv. steel sink with 22 sq.ft. galvanized metal lined drain board, 1/3 H.P. Surgex electric dishwasher with 5 steel baskets and grease trap	345.00	
1	48x18x12" deep double compartment galv. steel sink with mixer tap, 24x20" galv. metal lined attached drainboard and grease trap	90.00	
1	42x24x16" deep galv. iron single compartment pantry sink with mixer tap and 14 sq.ft. galv. metal lined wood drainboard	85.00	
1	10x2 1/2 x 38" high steel scrapping table, pipe legs, wooden curb	45.00	

LONGMIRE

NATIONAL PARK INN

EQUIPMENT

Kitchen (Cont'd.)

1	2000 w. Wesix electric heater	17.00
4	30-gal. galvanized garbage cans	8.00
8	40-gal. Galvanized garbage cans	18.00
1	12" reflector electric heater	2.00
2	15# CO ₂ fire extinguishers	110.00
1	#1 Pyrene 10-gal. fire engine with rubber hose	345.00

Total Kitchen

6,655.50

Second Floor Lobby and Rooms

1	64" upholstered round arm Davenport	65.00
3	44" wicker settees with seat pads	38.00
5	Round back wicker chairs, with seat pads	30.00
2	Straight back wicker arm chairs, with seat pads	10.00
2	Wide arm wood frame easy chairs, with leather covered back and seat cushions	12.00
1	Rustic hickory arm chair	4.50
1	30x30" Rustic hickory table	4.00
1	28x22" hardwood table	4.50
1	28" golden oak veneer secretary, with fold down desk and drawer	15.00
1	84x42" plate glass wall mirror	40.00
1	30x40" photograph, "Columbus Tree", framed under glass	12.00
2	39x29" "Mountain Flowers of Western Washington," framed under glass, on loan from "The Mountaineers"	—
2	Pairs floral drapes 3x6'	8.00
1	12" high Japanese vase	3.00
7	Washable scatter rugs	20.00
15	Tubular steel double beds, coil springs	210.00
2	Tubular steel single beds, coil springs	24.00
2	Steel folding cots, link springs	12.00
12	Innerspring double mattresses	400.00
3	Double felt innerspring mattresses	42.00
1	Innerspring single bed mattress	20.00



LONGMIRE
NATIONAL PARK INN
EQUIPMENT

Second Floor Lobby and Rooms (Cont'd.)

1	Felt cot mattress	4.00
2	36" pine dressers, with swing mirror	28.00
12	42" oak veneer and similar dressers with swing mirrors	144.00
1	40" oak veneer dresser with detached mirror	10.00
1	40x50" high O.A. 7-drawer oak highboy	12.00
1	30x24" Mirror	2.50
1	30x48" Mirror	8.00
1	36" oak veneer writing table	12.00
14	28x22" oak tables	70.00
12	24x16" luggage stands	48.00
1	31x31" maple top table	12.00
1	24x60x20" deep double door fibreboard clothes cabinet	5.00
1	12x28x12" deep 8-drawer fibreboard bathroom cabinet	2.00
14	Monarch cloth upholstered arm chairs	70.00
2	Maple finish arm chairs, upholstered in Kalistran	20.00
3	Wicker arm chairs with seat pad	14.00
1	Rustic hickory chair	3.50
4	Northern hardwood side chairs	8.00
1	Round bottom side chair	2.00
1	Thermador circulating electric heater	10.00
1	Electric steam radiator	24.00
2	Majestic electric heaters	14.00
13	12" dia. reflector electric heaters	26.00
1	Lot 100 lin.ft. 54" cocoa mat runner	30.00
1	Lot 52 lin.ft. 52" wide stairway carpet	18.00
1	14x20" hand tinted photograph, "Tatoosh," in ornamental frame	15.00
1	Lot 19 waste baskets, 18 ash trays, 33 water tumblers, 16 small shaving mirrors	25.00
24	Washable throw rugs	72.00
1	Lot 9 pairs cameo pindot curtains, 3 pairs cloth drapes	27.00
35	Muslin sheets	50.00
56	Wool blankets	336.00
24	Cotton blankets	78.00
13	Double mattress pads	45.00
20	Bed spreads	40.00
36	Chicken feather pillows	38.00
36	Pillow slips	14.00
37	Hand towels	9.00
8	Bath towels	8.00
4	Bath mats	12.00
14	Dresser scarfs	5.00

PARADISEPARADISE INNEQUIPMENT

Replacement
Value
Less Dep.

Lobby Furnishings

2	14'x5'2"x31" high hand hewn Alaska cedar tables	480.00
6	69x38x31" high hand hewn Alaska cedar tables	372.00
8	82" hand hewn Alaska cedar rustic bench seats	200.00
4	High back Alaska cedar hand hewn rustic throne seats	180.00
1	39x19x20" high rustic hand hewn Alaska cedar piano bench	15.00
1	Hand hewn Alaska cedar rustic upright piano. String sounding board and keyboard unit, Serial #91180	450.00
1	42" dia. round top hardwood table	14.00
1	64x24x36" high curio table with plywood rim and racks on each end	16.00
1	31x31" maple top table	12.00
7	10" dia. x 20" high steel pipe sand urns with rubber floor mat	28.00
1	36x24" hand hewn Alaska cedar mail sign	7.00
1	64" leather upholstered open wooden arm settee	14.00
14	19" leather upholstered open wooden arm chairs	70.00
4	20" adjustable back open wood arm straight cushion chairs, leather covered seat and back cushions.	24.00
5	23" straight cushion leatherette upholstered club chairs	35.00
12	23" open wide arm maple easy chairs with reversible leatherette cushions	96.00
12	22" open narrow arm with turned spindles maple easy chairs, reversible leatherette cushions	96.00
26	18" blonde maple armchairs with Kalistran covered spring seat cushion	174.00
16	Rustic hickory wicker armchairs	65.00
7	Rustic hickory wicker side chairs	28.00
1	Northern hardwood side chair	2.00



PARADISE
PARADISE INN
EQUIPMENT

Lobby Furnishings (Cont'd)

1	18' all shaped travel desk of hand hewn Alaska cedar with cash drawers and appurtenances	126.00
1	58" rustic sign "ENTRANCE" of 8" dia. Alaska cedar log, 5 1/2" high galv. sheet metal block letters on chain suspension from 9' long similar log.	30.00
1	30x32" rustic bulletin board of Alaska cedar.	8.00
2	60x56x24" deep hardware cloth fireplace screens and pair of 32" high highly ornamental wrought iron andirons	390.00
1	13' high rustic Grandfather's clock of hand hewn Alaska cedar. 30" rectangular face, brass works and stiker, counter-weight wind with 36" pendulum.	600.00
1	Carl Zeiss 1068mm scenic telescope with 73X, 53X and 33X objectives in turret mounts. Serial #6435. Wooden tripod with worm geared hand wheel operated rack and pinion elevating movement. Condition: Good.	1,200.00
1	22x28" advertising sign, wood frame, glass front	1.00
1	42x66" hand tinted wood frame photograph "Summit Climbers"	40.00
2	64x42" hand tinted wood frame photograph "Ice Cave Group", "Equestrians"	85.00
13	Bronze finish metal smokers with 7" dia. tinted glass ash trays	65.00
1	36x36" painted plaster relief map of Mt. Rainier on 30" high wood stand with protective rail.	50.00
1	8' rustic sign 8" dia. log, 5 1/2" high galv. metal block letters "PARADISE INN"	18.00
1	36"x5 1/2" painted wood sign "FOUNTAIN ROOM"	1.00
1	36"x5 1/2" similar sign "CASHIER"	1.00
1	Model 15W S.C. Lawlor electric floor scrubber, Serial #2398.	65.00

PARADISEPARADISE INNEQUIPMENTLobby Furnishings (Cont'd)

2	#24A, 15 ton simplex jacks	100.00
1	8' stepladder	4.00
1	10" face Seth Thomas key wind pendulum clock	12.00
6	2000 Nesix 2000W electric heaters	100.00
1	Navy electric torch	4.00
7	Folding steel card tables	16.00
1	Assortment desk miscellaneous	2.00
1	15# CO2 fire extinguisher	55.00
2	Powder fire extinguishers	2.00
Balcony		
8	30x30" rustic hickory writing tables	80.00
1	36" rustic hickory settee	14.00
31	Rustic hickory wicker armchairs	124.00
1	Rustic hickory wicker side chair	3.00
2	Bronze finish metal smokador with 7" dia. glass bowl	10.00

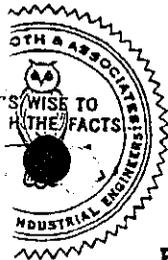
Total Lobby Furnishings

5,584.00

Linen Storage Room

8	3/4 size felt mattresses	40.00
3	Double inner spring "Spring Aire" mattresses	90.00
6	New double mattress pads	18.00
50	Double cotton blankets	100.00
31	Double wool blankets	186.00
20	Chicken feather filled pillows	20.00
25	Miscellaneous old pillows	3.00
70	White tablecloths	560.00
75	Table pads	90.00
6	Linen draw curtains 7x7'	15.00
26	Bus boy coats	26.00
77	Maid's yellow uniform with belt	230.00
116	Head bands, dining room	16.00
30	aprons	8.00
17	Head bands, fountain	3.00
98	White dinner aprons	45.00



PARADISEPARADISE INNEQUIPMENTRoom Furnishings (Over Dining Room)

22	Tubular steel double beds with coil springs, inner spring mattress and mattress pad.	852.00
1	Steel folding cot, link spring, with inner spring mattress	20.00
4	Steel folding cot, link springs, with felt mattress	40.00
1	Tubular steel bed with coil spring and felt mattress	14.00
1	Lot blankets: 69 wool double blankets, 12 single blankets, 5 cotton double blankets.	515.00
48	Chicken feather pillows	36.00
11	White spreads	12.00
1	42" walnut dresser with swing mirror	18.00
4	40" veneered dressers with swing mirror	45.00
16	36" pine dressers with swing mirror	224.00
2	36x20" walnut desks	18.00
1	40x26" mahogany veneer table	6.00
8	30x18" night stands	24.00
10	24x16" night stands	20.00
20	Detached small mirrors	20.00
1	Wicker occasional chair with seat cushion	6.00
20	Monarch cloth upholstered armchairs	70.00
6	Hickory wicker chairs	20.00
6	Windsor maple chairs	35.00
12	Northern hardwood side chairs	24.00
21	Scatter rugs	44.00
20	12" reflector electric heaters	40.00
1	1000W Nesix electric heater	10.00
1	Lot room miscellaneous: 38 glass ash trays, 50 straight tumblers, 20 towel racks, 17 waste baskets	20.00
1	Lot of miscellaneous in maid's locker: 2 garbage cans, folding cot, 8 reed baskets, 8 dust mops, 5 floor mops, 4 dust pans, 3 bowl brushes.	12.00

Total Room Furnishings

2,145.00

PARADISEPARADISE INNEQUIPMENTSouth Wing Room Furnishings

15	Tubular steel double beds with coil springs inner spring mattresses and pads	715.00
4	Single beds, coil spring with innerspring mattresses	130.00
1	Steel double bunk, link springs, innder- spring mattresses	42.00
1	Steel double bunk, link spring with felt mattresses	20.00
65	Woolen blankets	390.00
10	Cotton blankets	28.00
8	White spreads	22.00
29	Chicken feather pillows	30.00
4	42" walnut dressers with swing mirror	85.00
2	40" veneered dressers with swing mirror	20.00
1	40" veneered dresser without mirror	8.00
11	36" pine dresser with swing mirror	154.00
1	36" pine dresser without mirror	77.00
3	34x32" walnut or oak writing tables	18.00
18	24x16" night stands	27.00
1	30x18" night stand	2.00
1	24x16" luggage stand	4.00
16	Monarch cloth upholstered armchairs	64.00
5	Rustic hickory chairs	20.00
4	Windsor chairs	32.00
12	Northern hardwood or similar side chairs	24.00
1	Rough bottom side chair	6.00
32	Wooden folding auditorium chairs	64.00
3	Leather seat wide arm wood rocking chairs	10.00
1	Majestic electric heater	8.00
11	12" dia. reflector electric heater	22.00
2	1000W or 1250W Wesix electric heaters	16.00
6	Kenmore waterless electric radiators	192.00
22	Throw rugs	65.00
1	22x16" powder table with 44x22" mirror and 2 - 20 watt fluorescent lamps	25.00
1	18x72x14" deep single door clothes locker	8.00
1	High oak combination umbrella stand and clock rack	10.00
13	9' bamboo poles with cloth pennants	18.00
1	8' stepladder	4.00

PARADISEGUIDE HOUSEEQUIPMENT

Replacement
Value
Less Dep.

Room Equipment

1	Lot miscal. sheets, pillows, bedding and towels: 52 - 72" sheets, 98 pillow cases, 65 - hand towels, 23 bath towels, 19 colored bed spreads, 64 wool blankets, 14 cotton blankets, 27 goose feather pillows, 34 mattresses.	655.00
29	Steel double bunks, link springs	405.00
4	Steel folding cots, link springs	24.00
1	Single bed, coil springs	5.00
1	Tubular steel single bed, link springs	10.00
3	Sets link springs for single bed	12.00
6	40" oak veneer dressers with swing mirror	54.00
4	40" similar dressers with detached mirror	32.00
3	36" pine dresser with swing mirror	30.00
3	36" similar dresser without mirror	15.00
16	Rustic hickory wicker chairs	72.00
2	Wicker armchairs with leather upholstered seat cushion	14.00
2	Oak armchairs	8.00
2	Monarch cloth upholstered armchairs	5.00
1	Northern hardwood side chair	2.00
12	Folding wood auditorium chairs	24.00
2	12' wooden bench seats	20.00
5	14' wooden bench seats	50.00
4	8' wooden bench seats	16.00
1	31x31" wooden table	4.00
2	72x35" wooden tables	20.00
6	26x16" wooden night stands	9.00
1	42x28" wooden table	4.00
5	30x20" wooden tables	10.00
2	6x3x1 1/2 clothes wardrobe locker	35.00
1	Folding card table	2.00
11	Round reflector electric heater	22.00
1	36" dia. Washington sheet iron stove with galv. metal floor pan	25.00
2	Majestic electric heaters	20.00

PARADISEWAREHOUSE AND LAUNDRYEQUIPMENTEmployees' Recreation Room (Cont'd)

1	11½x2½x3' high wooden table	35.00
1	72x20x36" high counter, plywood front VG top	22.00
1	Ping pong table with net and paddles	12.00
3	16' wooden bench seat	36.00
1	11' wooden bench seat	8.00
1	4' wooden bench seat	2.00
16	34" wide leather upholstered seats	356.00
11	Rustic hickory wicker chairs	65.00
1	Laverne upright Piano, #55875	150.00
79	Folding auditorium chairs	240.00
1	Costumer, oak	6.00
1	3x2½' bulletin board	4.00
1	Folding card table	2.00

Total Employees' Recreation Room

1,040.00

Total Equipment

21,874.00

PARADISEPARADISE LODGEEQUIPMENT

Replacement
Value
Less Dep.

Lobby Furnishings

1	11x2' painted and varnished wooden souvenir table, VG top and shelf.	35.00
1	11x2½' painted and varnished souvenir counter, VG top, rustic front, rear shelves	50.00
1	4' similar wrapping counter	21.00
1	8½x2x3½' high plate glass front and top display case	135.00
1	8x4' high sloping front plate glass display case, 2 shelves, electric outlet	150.00
3	18x24" wooden serving tables, rustic front, 2 shelves in rear	24.00
4	31x31" maple top tables	56.00
4	42" dia. round top tables	48.00
12	Rustic hickory side chairs, wicker back, leather seat	72.00
36	Similar armchairs	252.00
2	Similar 2 seat settee	24.00
17	Northern hardwood side chairs	34.00
20	Maple armchairs, spring leatherette cushion	160.00
1	40" dia. wicker table	16.00
6	48x42" double sided writing desks	180.00
1	18x18x36" high rustic wooden mailbox	8.00
1	National 4' automatic coin operated telescope	180.00
1	National 4 drawer electric cash register Mod. R542-N-E-4C, Serial #15-5676, brass finish	180.00
6	10" dia. steel pipe sand urns	24.00
1	4 sided 120 pocket postal card display rack attached to post	25.00
1	15x48" advertisement photo display	20.00
7	Smokadors, chrome plated and black enamel	20.00
1	12' extension ladder	6.00
1	10' stepladder	4.00
1	15# CO2 fire extinguisher	55.00

Total Lobby Furnishings

1,779.00



PARADISEPARADISE LODGEEQUIPMENTGuest Room Furnishings

49	Tubular steel double beds and springs with inner spring mattresses and pads	1,900.00
13	Tubular steel single beds and springs	130.00
10	Double tier steel bunks, link springs	130.00
33	Steel folding cots, link springs	230.00
12	Single bed inner spring mattresses	200.00
13	Cot mattresses	85.00
28	Golden oak or similar dressers with mirrors	500.00
1	Golden oak highboy without mirror	14.00
5	4 drawer Monterey finish dressers without mirrors	45.00
31	26x18" small oak writing tables with single drawer and blotter	248.00
17	20x16" oak luggage stands, alut top	65.00
33	Bigelow Sanford throw rugs sizes: 3x6', 4 1/2x6' and 2 1/2x4'. Seconds	70.00
18	3x6' rag and similar throw rugs	19.00
4	Northern hardwood side chairs	8.00
35	Leather upholstered armchairs	160.00
15	Rustic hickory wicker armchairs	60.00
1	45 lin.ft. 36" wide stairway freize runner with pad	125.00
1	22 lin.ft. 48" wide similar runner with pad	60.00
10	Single mattress pads	25.00
125	Double wool blankets	750.00
52	Single wool blankets	210.00
104	Chicken feather pillows	90.00
1	Bedspread	3.50
1	Lot 780 sq.ft. monks cloth window drapes, painted design	31.00
1	Lot 120 sq.ft. flowered print drapes	4.00
1	5x5x1 1/2' plywood clothes rack	10.00
5	12x26" and similar mirrors	18.00
20	18x24" heavy mirrors, walnut frame in some cases painted	85.00
34	1000W Wesix radiant electric heaters	480.00
3	2000W Wesix radiant electric heaters	62.00
2	Small round radiant heaters	4.00

Methodology

The inventory section of this project is based on the author's measurements and observations. Measurements are intended to provide the reader with a general idea of furniture size; all dimensions vary according to differences in materials and construction. Although the park is committed to preserving its rustic furnishings, individual pieces are not accessioned and locations may change.

The historical section of this report relies on written and visual sources from Mount Rainier National Park and several area archives, as well as general sources obtainable at any major research library.

Sources

The park archives are currently being professionally catalogued by archivists from Western Washington University at the Federal Records Center in Sand Point, Washington. A brief study of monthly MORA superintendent reports and Rainier National Park Company concessioner's papers yielded little information on the park's rustic furnishings. Most useful was the 1950 inventory by Victor E. Roth, Associates, portions of which are included in the Appendix. The author used some historical photographs from the former archives room at Tahoma Woods, but these are also scheduled for removal in the near future. Researchers interested in park records are encouraged to call the Federal Records Center for an appointment with the archivist in charge of this project.

The historical photographs in the park's audio/visual collection are undated originals and copies. However, dates for photographs taken by Asahel Curtis can sometimes be obtained by negative number through the Tacoma Historical Society, Tacoma, Washington. The Historical Society owns the Asahel Curtis Collection, which includes original glass negatives and a card index with brief annotations. Curators dated the photographs using Curtis' own notebooks.

The University of Washington, Manuscript Collections owns the Asahel Curtis papers and scrapbooks. These include letters by and to Curtis dating back to the early decades of the century, but did not yield any information about rustic furnishings. The scrapbooks are mostly dated newspaper articles related to mountaineering. Postcards of furniture and interiors were obtained in the University of Washington, Special Collections and Preservation Division. Other libraries in the University system yielded books on rustic furnishings and bound copies of The Craftsman magazine.

Relevant newspaper articles are organized by subject in the pamphlet files of the Tacoma Public Library, Northwest Room. These usually have dates, although page numbers and newspaper names are sometimes missing.

The author searched in the above archives and libraries for the early records of the Rainier National Park Company with little success. A copy of a history of the company written by its secretary, H. E. Osborn, is in the Nisqually Plains Room, Mortvedt Library,

Pacific Lutheran University. Although this history appears to be based on annual reports, it was compiled in 1961 and contains significant errors.

Information on Old Hickory furniture was discovered in a useful, self-published book by rustic furniture expert Ralph Kylloe, who is also the consultant for the Old Hickory Furniture Company, Inc., of Shelbyville, Indiana. Although helpful on the telephone, Dr. Kylloe did not respond to the author's letters. The company's senior designer, Chip Kalleen, sent brochures and newsletters describing the latest in Old Hickory fashions.

I would like to thank my supervisors on this project--Catharine Lavoie, Senior Historian of the Historic American Buildings Survey, and Craig Strong, Cultural Resource Specialist, Mount Rainier National Park--for their guidance and encouragement. Those interested in further research and/or the preservation of the park's rustic furniture should contact the Cultural Resource Specialist, Mount Rainier National Park, Tahoma Woods, Star Route, Ashford, WA 98304. (360)569-2211.

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ADDENDUM TO:
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, RUSTIC FURNISHINGS
Mount Rainier National Park
Paradise
Pierce County
Washington

HABS WA-220
WASH, 27-PARA, 2-

PAPER COPIES OF COLOR TRANSPARENCIES

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